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[illegible]

RAID OF THE SAVINGS BANKS.

[illegible] — Prices of Dry Goods, Food, Fuel and Fancy Goods — New Buildings.

[illegible] THE LEGISLATURE BE CONVENED?

[illegible] State Banks are current [illegible]

[illegible]

THE MANHATTAN SAVINGS BANK.

[illegible]

THE BLEECKER-STREET SAVINGS BANK.

This fine white marble edifice, the Bleecker-street Bank for Savings, formerly the Chambers-street Savings Bank, was very hard run yesterday. Several policemen, of the Fifteenth Precinct, were detailed there to preserve order. Long before the doors were open, at [illegible] o'clock P. M., the crowd blocked up, not only the sidewalk, but the street, and when they were admitted to the building, they speedily occupied every seat provided for them, no more being admitted than seats could be provided for. The parties that accommodated were mostly female servants, sewing girls, teachers and store tenders. These came up in order, and were paid in City bills. During the previous three days, this Bank paid out $100,000. Yesterday they paid out nearly $200,000, in the two hours they remained open. The Institution is perfectly solvent, having $800,000 still remaining in its coffers.

THE MERCHANTS' CLERKS SAVINGS BANK.

At the Merchants' Clerks Savings Bank the run was not very great, though they paid out more than usual. The depositors at this Bank have necessarily considerable mercantile knowledge and foresight, and are aware that our Savings Banks are as stable in the midst of this financial hurricane as they were previous to it. Yet there was a slight pressure yesterday at this Bank, conducted by the timid depositors, or those who were getting short of funds, or who needed their money for purposes of speculation.

THE DRY DOCK SAVINGS BANK.

The Dry Dock Savings Bank bore a good run on it, without losing temper or specie. But it doesn't mean to pay specie any longer, but will deal only in City bills, which are almost as good as gold, even now the Banks have suspended.

THE RUN ON THE BOWERY SAVINGS BANK.

The doors of this Institution were thrown open at [illegible] o'clock in the morning. There was a tremendous crowd outside. Over 100 policemen,—[illegible] of them [illegible] at a dining-room opposite the Bank during the day,—were posted inside and outside the building. It was with the greatest difficulty that they kept the crowd from rushing in. The concourse of people was immense. They filled all the street in front of the Institution. The Trustees of the Bank said that the cause of this large assemblage of persons was a [illegible] yesterday to the effect that this Bank had suspended. A great many of the poorer class of the depositors take that paper, and the announcement was promulgated among a large number of them. The Police succeeded in preserving excellent order. There were [illegible] men, under command of Sergeant WILLIAMS, from the Fourteenth Ward, the rest were from the Sixth, [illegible], Thirteenth and other Wards. Gen. NYE, Superintendent TALLMADGE and Deputy Superintendent [illegible] were at the Bank at different times during the day. There were about 1,000 depositors at the [illegible] banking hours; [illegible] went away without their money. The Directors had concluded to pay out only 10 per cent. of his money in Bank to each depositor. This was announced to each one as the demands were made. By most of them this information was received with satisfaction, and a great many departed without drawing any of their funds. [illegible] why this rule was made? "It is [illegible]," said one of the Directors, "for the protection of those depositors who do not desire to draw their money out." "Well," said the man, (an American and a mechanic,) "the only reason that I came was because I heard there was a run and was afraid there would soon be no money left. I guess I'll go;" and he put his pass-book in his pocket and walked away. The amount drawn out yesterday under the 10 per cent. rule was only one-sixth as much as on the day [illegible]. For the last three days the number of drafts and amounts withdrawn were as follows:

Oct. 12, [illegible] drafts	$[illegible] 40
Oct. 13, [illegible] drafts	[illegible] 48
Oct. 14, [illegible] drafts	14,140 42

And the number of deposits and amounts deposited were:

[illegible]

The amount of the deposits in the Bank before the run was $700,000, and the number of depositors 35,000. The Institution withdrew $[illegible] from various City Banks in which their funds were deposited the day before the general suspension of the latter. It has from $[illegible] to $[illegible] still in hand.

Although people were permitted inside the building at [illegible] o'clock, no business was transacted with them until the regular hour, 10 o'clock, had arrived. From that time until about [illegible] o'clock, when the crowd began to diminish, the employes had their hands full. Four men were employed in paying out money, two for the females, and two for the males. The women were less impatient and less noisy than on the preceding days. At 1 o'clock dinner was served to the paying-tellers inside the Bank and about [illegible] the calls for money, meanwhile, [illegible] were [illegible] away, and the fact that 10 per cent. only of the funds deposited by him would be paid out in each day [illegible]. There were, however, exceptions to this rule [illegible] to be needy ones. Thus [illegible] widow who appeared to be in great need [illegible] paid, which was all she demanded. [illegible] who [illegible] all the panic has continued to make his regular deposits, wanted $300 to pay off his workmen with, and was accommodated. The number of deposits, it will be observed, was larger than on the previous days. One old colored man brought $1 in silver to put into the Bank, and it was received. An Irishman who has kept a regular bank account at the Bank for some time, wanted to draw $[illegible], and was very much disgusted when he was told that he could only have 10 cents on a dollar of it. He indulged in expressions more profane than polite, and went off without taking any of it. Four of the Directors went out into the street and talked to the crowd, explaining to them their reasons for adopting the 10 per cent. rule, and many, as soon as they understood that their rights would be protected, went away quite satisfied. Thus towards the hour of closing the Bank there were no more persons inside than was common in the days before the panic, while in the morning the string of human beings armed with pass-books and awaiting each one his turn to attack the exchequer of the Bank, extended from the Paying Teller's desk out into the street, and up the Bowery to Broome-street. A great many demanded specie payment as a matter of right, and thought it was a hardship when gold was refused them; the Trustees informed them that although they were [illegible] in the habit of paying in specie or paper currency at the election of the depositor, yet there was no obligation to do so, and settled all their doubts by laying before them the following article from the By-Laws of the Bowery Savings Bank, made in accordance with the act of Incorporation:

ARTICLE VIII. Drafts may be made personally, or by the order, in writing, of the depositor, (if the Bank have the signature of the party on their Signature Book,) or by letters of attorney, duly authenticated; but no person shall have the right to demand any part of his principal or interest, without producing the original book, that such payments may be entered therein, or at any other times than on the third Monday in each and every month, upon previous notice of one week to the Secretary; and no less sum than five dollars of the capital of any depositor shall be withdrawn, unless the whole sum deposited be less than that amount. All moneys received by the Secretary shall be in specie, or in bills taken in deposit by the incorporated banks of the City of New-York; and all payments shall be made in the same manner.

The run upon the Bank has produced a run upon some of the Directors. One of them, a bachelor, was joked a good deal by his fellow-trustees about his tête-à-tête with a young girl of comely appearance, to whom he undertook, yesterday, to explain that there was no necessity for withdrawing her funds from the Bank, if her only object was their safety. She lent a pliant ear to his discourse, would thank him and start for the door, as if about to depart, but as soon as she got thus far she would turn around and come again to the pleased but somewhat embarrassed Director, and ask for further information. In this way she started off three or four times and came back again, till another of the Directors, a Benedick, and wearing a married look, came to the assistance of his unwedded friend. As soon as he had answered one of her questions she went away. The story was related to all the other Directors last night, and produced quite a laugh at the expense of the "single" gentleman. At 7 P. M. the doors of the Bank were closed, but the clerks were busy there long after that hour making up their accounts, and the Directors held a meeting during the evening. The Bank hours are from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M., to-day.

THE OTHER SAVINGS BANKS.

At the East River Savings Bank, No. 3 Chambers-street, there was an unusual demand by depositors, but it did not amount to a run upon it by any means. It was kept open from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M.

There was a similar increased demand for deposits at the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank, in Chambers-street. It was open from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and from 5 to 7 P. M. At each other Bank, though a run was anticipated, none occurred that did not result in giving it more money than it took out.

One ludicrous thing has occurred in connection with the run on the Savings Banks. Those Banks which paid specie did so generally, on the understanding that they should pay the principal only, without interest, and doing this they cheerfully paid in gold. But what did the fortunate holders of that gold when they got it? Why, as soon as they had drawn it they sold it for City bills, realizing by the sale double and more what they lost in interest. The present hard times sharpen men's faculties wonderfully.

THE MONEY THAT WAS CURRENT YESTERDAY—SHINPLASTERS OUT.

We have heard a great deal of the panic of 1837-38, since the present pressure commenced. One of the principal features of that panic was shinplasters. "Are we to have shinplasters now?" is the popular cry, and, so far as yesterday might indicate the course of things, financially speaking, we are to have them. For they actually commenced, yesterday, in certain restaurants—we do not give the names of the institutions—and passed as currency for good things ate and drank. Among professed jokers, they passed freely from hand to hand, but there was no joking in the cases above alluded to. Promises to pay are very good things when your man is safe, but when he takes his seat before pie-crust he is apt to break his promise with his pie-crust. Otherwise the popular proverb is a great fib. For this lesser reason, among many greater ones, shinplasters are to be deprecated. They can only benefit insolvent individuals, and are a sort of rogues' resort when dimes, for some good reason, are not forthcoming. At some honest counters they were handed out in change for bills, but only to regular customers, who are sure to eat them all out during the week. One we saw shabbily engraved on wood—about half the size of a bank bill. The vignette was an ark on a troubled sea. On the left side was FRANKLIN'S head—shame!—and on the right corner the kakographic sign of one who sells cakes and coffee.

RAILROAD SHINPLASTERS.

On all the City Railroads in the beginning of the day bills on the City banks were taken at par as usual, but at about 12 o'clock orders were issued to the Conductors on the Sixth-avenue road to receive nothing but specie from passengers. This inconvenient rule worked very badly; no one could see the benefit to be derived from it by the owners of the road, for, people said, as all the banks were suspended, and their bills received elsewhere, the paper currency was just as valuable yesterday as on the day before. If a passenger, when his fare was demanded, had no change about him, he was compelled to leave the car, and either finish his journey on foot or get his bill changed on the route. Many preferred walking to submitting to what they considered a great injustice. One man, who had some small change in his pocket-book, offered the Conductor on one of the cars a dollar bill on one of the City Banks. The conductor informed him of the rule, and that unless it was complied with he must leave the car. "Well," said he "I will leave the car. The amount is not much, but the imposition is atrocious, and I won't submit to it."

On the Second-avenue, Third-avenue, Fourth-avenue and Eighth-avenue Railroads our reporters made anxious inquiries—City bills were received at their par value, as they were nearly everywhere else throughout the City.

The Brooklyn Railroad Company must have made a neat thing out of the disturbed currency. In the morning the following notice was posted in the Railroad office at the foot of Fulton-street—not in the cars:

"Conductors will not give specie for bank bills, but will provide themselves with passenger tickets and give them in exchange where bills are offered."

So when a City bill was offered on board the cars, the conductor took it and handed back the change in car tickets. Some stood it and some would not. Those who refused, going up, went off growling, but got no satisfaction. Those who were stuck with the railroad shin-plasters coming down, indignant, rushed to the office and there [illegible] them. [illegible] of the strait of the Company [illegible] in and with a bill on a solvent Brooklyn Bank, begged for a dollar's worth of tickets. The clerk paid out without blushing, [illegible] which is just [illegible] less than their own poster in the cars say they will give for that money. On inquiry we learned that no specie they gave it.

At the Union Ferry houses they gave tickets [illegible], though they always allowed a [illegible] or so tickets to eke it out with.

MEETING OF MERCHANTS.

AN EXTRA SESSION OF THE LEGISLATURE CALLED FOR—THE BANKS SUPPORTED—A COMMITTEE TO WAIT ON GOV. KING.

A public meeting of the Merchants of the City was held at 3½ o'clock yesterday afternoon, at the Merchants' Exchange, to consider the expediency of requesting Gov. KING to call an Extra Session of the Legislature, in view of the existing Bank troubles. The attendance was very large, some six or seven hundred of our leading merchants responding to the call.

The meeting was called to order by Hon. E. D. MORGAN, who read the call, with signatures attached, as follows:

A meeting of merchants is invited at the Exchange at 3½ o'clock to-day, to consider the state of public interests as connected with the suspension of specie payments by the Banks, and to adopt such measures as the public welfare may require.

Moses Taylor & Co.,	Henry Cott,
E. D. Morgan & Co.,	Gordon, Talbot & Co.,
Brown Brothers & Co.,	J. T. Adams,
Maitland, Phelps & Co.,	F. M. French,
Barclay & Livingston,	William Nelson & Son,
Grinnell, Minturn & Co.,	Foster, Elliot & Co.,
Fowler, Cooper & Co.,	Howland & Aspinwall,
Augustus Schell,	Charles H. Russell.
J. H. Brower & Co.	

Mr. MORGAN nominated JAMES BROWN, Esq., as Chairman of the meeting. Carried.

Messrs. JAMES LEE and ROBERT C. GOODHUE were appointed Secretaries.

PELATIAH PERIT, Esq., offered the following resolutions:

Resolved, As the sense of this meeting, that the exigencies of public affairs require an immediate extra session of the Legislature in order that such measures of relief may be granted as in their wisdom may be deemed just and expedient for the public good, and to enable the Banks to continue their aid to the manufacturing, mechanical, agricultural and commercial industry of the State, to give employment to the labor of the City and to renew specie payment at an early day.

Resolved, With the view to liquidate the indebtedness of the interior, and to hasten the shipment of produce to the seaboard, that it is the duty of New-York merchants and of the Banks to afford every facility in their power without delay.

Resolved, That in the judgment of the New-York merchants assembled, looking at those great elements of wealth, the varied and large crops of the United States, the existing monetary derangement may with certainty be speedily corrected, and be followed by a restoration of confidence to the ordinary machinery and credit of business; so that while the severity of the crisis will be long remembered, so, too, will the speedy arrival of prosperity.

Resolved, That —— be a Committee to present these resolutions to the Governor of the State, at Albany, and to solicit his immediate action thereon.

In supporting these resolutions, Mr. PERIT excused himself from making any lengthened remarks, on the plea that the confusion of the Rotunda rendered the voice nearly inaudible. He desired, however, to say a few words. The merchants of New-York had suddenly found themselves placed in a new state of circumstances. On Tuesday the necessity came upon our Banks of suspending specie payments, though they were full-handed when they began the day. The merchants had confidence in the solidity of the Banks, and had no doubt that the assets were sufficient to meet all demands. Under the circumstances, it became a duty to sustain them by influence and effort. The first thing rendered necessary was deemed to be a representation to the Governor of the State of the necessity which now existed of calling the Legislature together, for the purpose of removing the penalties which are attached to Bank suspensions. One of the resolutions just offered embraced that object. Mr. PERIT expressed his conviction that, in the extraordinary circumstances in which the City and State are now placed, it becomes the imperative duty of the Merchants to sustain the Banks in their new position, and in their dealings with one another to exercise all the indulgence and forbearance they can. [Applause.]

The resolutions were seconded by MOSES H. GRINNELL, Esq., and adopted unanimously.

Mr. DENON moved that the Chairman appoint the Committee to proceed to Albany. Carried.

The CHAIR thereupon appointed the following gentlemen as such Committee, under the terms of the fourth resolution:

JOHN C. GREENE.
MOSES TAYLOR.
MOSES H. GRINNELL.
ROYAL PHELPS.
CHARLES H. RUSSELL.
SCHUYLER LIVINGSTON.
ABRAM HEWITT.
CHARLES H. MARSHALL.

On motion, the Chairman, (JAMES BROWN,) and Secretaries, (Messrs. LEE and GOODHUE,) were added to the Committee.

MOSES H. GRINNELL, Esq., then came forward to offer a supplementary resolution, and was received with great applause. He proposed the following expression of confidence in the Banks:

Resolved, That we, as merchants and citizens of New-York, have entire confidence in the ability of the Banks of the City and State of New-York, to meet their engagements entire, dollar for dollar.

Mr. GRINNELL supported his resolution briefly. He deemed it important for all to unite in an expression of opinion that, although the Banks had suspended specie payments, they still have tangible property—property amply sufficient to enable them, in every particular, to meet the demands against them. [Applause.] It was true they had suspended specie payments, but they had bona fide property left, as bona fide property as he and others then present had, and, like them, intended to pay their debts, and would do it. [Great applause.]

Mr. GRINNELL'S resolution was adopted nem. con., and the meeting dissolved.

The Committee appointed to wait upon Gov. KING met together after the adjournment, and determined to proceed at once to Albany. They left in the five o'clock train, taking with them a certified copy of the resolutions adopted by the meeting.

THE REPUBLICAN GENERAL COMMITTEE—THEY OPPOSE A SPECIAL SESSION OF THE LEGISLATURE.

A regular meeting of the Republican Central Committee was held last evening at the Stuyvesant Institute. The attendance was small. JOHN A. KENNEDY presided. After the transaction of some routine business—the election of new members in place of persons whose seats were declared vacant for non-attendance—the reference to the Executive Committee of a proposition from the Young Men's Committee for a closer alliance between the two bodies—the appointment of a Committee to print State tickets, the State Committee being charged with remissness, &c.—a resolution was offered declaring special legislation to be always unwise and impolitic, and not at present demanded by the exigencies of the times, and gave rise to a long and very animated debate.

Messrs. MACOMBER, Dr. SWEENEAS, and Register JOHN J. DOANE, opposed the resolution mainly. The former-named gentleman said its passage would be the ruination of the Republican Party in the City and State, as it would alienate from its support the honest, hard-working and industrious.

Dr. SWEENEAS had no sympathy for the banks or the bankers, but the passage of the resolution would not avail, as the Governor lacked the necessary stamina and back-bone for the position he occupied, and would surely be swayed by the money speculators who had been sent to prevail upon him.

Mr. DOANE said all this financial trouble came from the want of a United States Bank, of which he declared himself to be now, as always, a warm advocate, however heterodox such a belief might now appear. He could not understand why money corporations should claim such favors. They speculated upon other people's money—they gambled and ran great risks, and in his belief constantly swindled, (sic) they should not accept a dollar that they could not again return when asked for, and then when they lost their game coolly called for sympathy and special laws to protect them. Why was not large mercantile firms, who found it advisable [illegible] to suspend or fail, given equal [illegible]? He could not understand such [illegible]. He admired that creed of the Democrats [illegible] against special legislation, and in this he [illegible] a Democrat. These failing and swindling Banks should be "put through" to the full extent of the law. They were a nuisance and worse.

Others favored the resolution, because they believed the call for special legislation was urged by Hunker Democrats, FERNANDO WOOD and other such "Loco-Focos," who sought to seek in such call an opportunity for capital for themselves by laying the blame upon the Republicans.

Others opposed the resolution because its consideration was not within the sphere of that or any other political Committee, and because its passage would have no effect one way or the other.

Mr. JOSEPH BLUNT said the Legislature, if called together, could do no service to the banks, at any rate. The matter ought to be left in the hands of the Judiciary. He therefore was in favor of the passage of the resolution.

A motion to lay the whole matter on the table was negatived, and the original motion was finally passed. Ayes, 22; Nays, 15.

PANIC PRICES FOR FOOD, FUEL, &c.

Meanwhile, are we poorer or richer for the panic? Everybody has gold in his pocket, and everybody growls over the scarcity of money. Can one for his dollar get as much to eat, to drink, to burn, to wear as before? For, while the wholesale market fluctuates, consumers know that the retail may be tight as a brick, and that, while beef is "ruinously low," cuts, steaks, rounds, or any other individual fraction of a beef, is ruinously high. And so it is of vegetables.

Yesterday, at the little market nearest your home, you got very fair beef steaks for 12 to 16 cents a pound, and corned beef at 13 cents, while the rib pieces at 8 to 10 cents were good. Pork steaks were 13 cents the pound.

Potatoes are plenty at 18 cents a half peck for Mercers. Look out for beautiful, fair "Junes" not half ripe, that, eaten in the morning, can be tasted till bed-time—a horrible bitterness that makes a body suspect his gall-bladder had been suspended a foot above its normal position in the abdominal cavity. If they were furnished for nothing, they might, when smothered in onions, be better than nothing to prevent an actual vacuum in the cavity. If a market-man's bushel meant a bushel of four pecks, potatoes would be cheap, but a bushel means a basket full that measures a foot across the top and nearly nothing at the bottom. Our "Public Acts," chap. 560, passed April 20, 1857, after enumerating various agricultural products with fixed weights, says, "sixty pounds" shall constitute a "bushel of potatoes," unless a "special agreement shall be made by the parties as to the mode of measuring." Yet who ever bought a bushel that weighed sixty pounds? It would be well for our authorities to turn an eye to this ordinance. If the police would enforce it, they would do a hundred deeds of charity, and save hucksters from grinding the poor.

Flour is two dollars a barrel less than it was a month ago. From $5 50 to $6 50 is what we have to pay for a single barrel, and the smart housekeeper who knows how to make her own bread, can see that her dollar lasts longer in the bread basket than it has before for years, but the poor things whose education has been neglected—who don't know the mysteries of bread-making—who rely upon the chippy sawdust loaves that most bakers turn out, are paying at the rate of $10 or $12 a barrel yet. The loaves are as little as ever, and as light. One of our Councilmen has introduced a resolution (and last night it was referred to a Special Committee) compelling bakers and grocers to sell bread and cake by weight alone, under penalty of $3 for every violation. May the Committee hurry the resolution into a law, and may Superintendent TALLMADGE see it enforced.

Good butter they call cheap at 28 to 31 cents, and stuff admirably adapted to greasing wagon wheels, at 20 cents, yet the wholesale market price of a reputable article is quoted at 15 cents! There is a great growth of price between the grocer and the consumer.

Eggs are 14 for 25 cents—dear enough, but we seldom see them cheaper except for about a month, and then they are generally of the age that is least appreciated in spiced omelettes.

Lard is quoted at 12 and 16 cents a pound, which would be cheap enough, but for some curious qualities of the article. For instance, good looking lard now-a-days, if put upon a hot griddle, instead of melting softly away, flames up in a moment, and many an unladylike expression has the cook been betrayed into by this new quality of which our mothers never knew. They say it is owing to the large adulteration of lard with cheap flour.

Nor has fuel "come down," as was hoped, to the retail purchaser. Get a load of Virginia pine, which four years ago cost $1 75, and you must pay $2 50 for it; oak and hickory are just as far in advance of the old peace prices. Coal they talk of for $4 50, but we have hunted the town over for a good article of full weight (2,240 pounds) at less than $5 50. It is pretty evident that we shall not get the benefit of the panic prices for these home necessities until the Savings Banks get that gold back, and money is scarcer in poor people's pockets.

PANIC PRICES OF DRY AND FANCY GOODS, &c.

A feature of the crisis yesterday was the cheap retail sales in some large firms. WILMERDING & Co. sold under cost price. S. B. CHITTENDEN & Co. offered the greatest inducements for cash, and the store of Messrs. LAMBERT & Co. was crowded with buyers from morning to evening, every sale being effected at a considerable reduction from the first cost. But in each of these stores, people who had no money to purchase with, were more numerous than people who purchased. Still the excitement was great, and very large sales were effected. The ladies thronged the stores; Winter shawls at seemingly impossible prices, drove those half mad; who could not bid even for the reduced price. But as this is only the beginning of the reduction, it is probable that Winter goods, which would have been dear enough under ordinary circumstances, will be still cheaper before the Winter is over. At STEWART'S there were not so many people; it was not shopping weather, and the ladies were not out so numerously as they would be on a pleasanter day. Some elegant silk robes at the latter establishment, whose usual retail price is $200 each, were put down to $100. Many delicate little $100 pocket-handkerchiefs were marked $50, and other goods at prices proportioned to the demands of the times. At GENIN'S they were selling at and below cost; at ARNOUX'S gentlemen's furnishing store on Broadway, the goods were marked very low, and where they had twenty customers last week, they had two hundred yesterday; at BECK'S, at HEARN'S, at BOWEN & MCNAMEE'S—for they, too, yesterday, for the first time, took to selling at retail—at nearly all the large stores on Broadway, and the other thoroughfares, goods were exposed for sale and occasionally sold at great sacrifices.

Messrs. LEEDS & Co. sold a fine collection of statuary on Wednesday, and judging from the crowd, ad state of the salesroom, the competition and prices realized, it is difficult to believe that some persons are conscious of being in the very middle of a "depression." A "Venus," after [illegible] not by CANOVA, sold for $100; "Prayer" by CAMBI, $65; the "Shepherdess" by BARATTA, $65; the "First lesson," LUIGI CAMBI, $100; another "Shepherdess," ROMANELLI, $175; "Meditation," FACCHI, $170; group of "Eve, Cain and Abel," $175; and the celebrated statue of the "Wood Nymph," by AMBIE, [illegible], distributed by the Art Association, $800. In addition we may notice a figure of "Washington," FRANCHI, $150; an antique "Venus," MARCHESI, $120; a group, "Charity," by BARTOLINI, $200; "The Conception," after THIEMANN, $105, and about a dozen others of first-rate excellence, which were eagerly purchased at correspondingly good prices, the collection numbering in all seventy-three productions.

THE PANIC AND THE BUILDINGS.

The commercial crisis, which affects everything, of course affects the new buildings going up in all the principal parts of the City. In Park-place, on the site of the old Columbia College, nine new buildings are being erected, with marble fronts and all appurtenances to match. Yesterday—while the day was still a fair one and the sky clear—we found in three of them only men at work on the erection of the buildings, and but four or five men so engaged. The vaults or cellars before each were being dug by [illegible] finishing [illegible], [illegible] working [illegible] have, from 70 to 100 men have been discharged on these buildings within the past week.

It is the same all over the City where new buildings are being erected. In Broadway the construction of STEWART'S store is going along briskly—nobody having been discharged. APPLETON'S extension, too, gets on well. But these are exceptions to the rule. On the site of the old Tabernacle some very fine stores are going up, but only five men are at work on them—a mere apology for the non-suspension of proceedings. On the site of the Carlton House, the iron store in course of erection is altogether stopped, not a single individual having been employed upon it for two weeks past. At the gigantic store, which Messrs. BROOKS are erecting at the corner of Grand-street and Broadway, 45 men are employed, where, before the panic, 120 were kept in full demand, and even more were required. At the new block going up on the site of the old Brick Church property, we notice a similar delay, but this has been partly owing to the want of materials, the iron and stone contracted for not being forthcoming.

THE HARD TIMES.

Every morning the fife and drum are heard in the streets, but the sounds are not so frequent as of late years. This Fall there is a perceptible thinning out of target companies. The prudent members are reserving their funds, and the improvident have already spent theirs. The patriotism which expends itself in powder and ball at forty paces for a cheap gold watch, or a German-silver cake-basket, will be found more useful at home, among the babies, this Winter, in the shape of bread and blankets. We know that several companies have taken this sensible view of gunpowder, among others, the Daily Times and the Clawson Guard, which have donated the expense calculated for the usual Autumn parade to a benevolent fund for the aid of unemployed printers. Sensible, and to their credit.

F. & E. GRENNAN, manufacturers of skeleton mats, Kosciusko-street, East Brooklyn, have steadily employed thirty hands. They have stopped work—all hands are out of employment, and are generally in the greatest distress, as they are all poor people with families dependant on their daily earnings.

At ALLAN HAY & CO.'S soap and candle factory, No. 41 First-avenue, 50 men have been employed until recently. Five hands have been discharged within a short time past, not on account of the hard times, but because their services were no longer needed.

APPLETON & Co. have discharged 90 men and between 100 and 200 women from their bindery.

The Messrs. HARPERS assure us that but about 20 compositors are temporarily discharged from their establishment. A portion of girls in the bindery department are working on half-time, one week on, and one week off, and about 20 or 30 only discharged, all told. When the Magazine is under way a full force is required, and they then work until 10 o'clock at night, running 16 presses about one-third of the time. Two nights of the week they work all night.

SUSPENSION OF THE BROOKLYN BANKS.

The sudden suspension of a number of the New-York Banks on Tuesday added very materially to the excitement in this city, and the people waited with painful anxiety to know what effect the suspension would have upon the Brooklyn Banks.

MEETING OF BANK OFFICERS.

On Tuesday evening, a meeting of Bank officers was held, at which every bank in the city had one or more representatives. They remained in session until 12 o'clock that night, expecting every moment to receive a message giving them the result of the conference of the Bank officers in New-York. At 12 o'clock, hearing nothing definite, they adjourned. During the meeting, the present crisis was of course the subject of conversation, and before separating it was fully understood that if the New-York Banks all agreed to suspend specie payments, the Brooklyn Banks must follow suit.

WEDNESDAY MORNING.

Yesterday morning the officers were somewhat taken by surprise by reading in the New-York papers of the general suspension, and individually were undetermined what to do. No time was to be spared. The hour for opening the Banks had arrived, and there was no time for consultation. An officer of one of the Banks, as early as possible, visited the different Banks, and, without any formal meeting, it was understood that each should suspend specie payments without closing doors, and otherwise transact their ordinary business as usual.

At an early hour the newspapers had been carefully scanned, and groups of people in eager conversation could be seen on different street corners. By the usual opening hour for the Banks, City Hall-square was "alive" with people. At the different Banks there was no excitement whatever or any crowd. The business appeared to be going on in the usual quiet manner.

A squad in City Hall-square, determined to know how things were going, sent a messenger to the Mechanics' Bank with a $50 bill, with instructions to demand specie. He returned with the answer that the bank had suspended, but that they would give him a dollar or so in specie, if that would be any accommodation, and the further information that all of the Brooklyn banks had suspended. This was the first positive information, and it spread throughout the City.

Although there had been no run whatever upon the Brooklyn Banks, the suspension, after what had transpired the day previous in New-York, was not entirely unexpected and caused no excitement whatever.

WHAT THE BANKS RECEIVE AND PAY.

The Banks receive the notes of all New-York Banks in deposit and on payment of notes falling due. They pay out their own and bills of other Banks, and a bill-holder can obtain a little specie for any legitimate business. All other applications are refused.

The Banks are all well supplied with specie, but it was deemed a judicious course to suspend in view of the action taken by the New-York Banks, to avoid a run.

NAMES OF THE BROOKLYN BANKS.

The Banks in Brooklyn are as follows:

1. Atlantic Bank, No. 55 Fulton-street.
2. Brooklyn Bank, No. 5 Front-street.
3. Central Bank of Brooklyn, junction of Washington and Fulton streets.
4. City Bank, No. 148 Atlantic-street.
5. Farmers' & Citizens' Bank of Long Island, northwest corner of First and South Seventh streets.
6. Long Island Bank, No. 83 Fulton-street.
7. Mechanics' Bank, corner Court and Montague streets.
8. Mechanics' Bank of Williamsburg, No. 18 Grand-street.
9. Williamsburg City Bank, corner First and South Seventh streets.

SAVINGS BANKS.

1. Brooklyn Savings Bank, corner Fulton and Concord streets.
2. Central Bank Savings Department, junction of Fulton and Washington streets.
3. South Brooklyn Savings Institution, No. 179 Atlantic-street.
4. Williamsburg Savings Bank, corner Fourth and South-Third streets.

Brooklyn Bank.—This Bank yesterday was paying specie for its own notes, but not to depositors. We understand that at the commencement of the crisis in 1837 they pursued the same course some eight or ten days. At present they have only $30,000 of their own bills out and $60,000 on deposit. They have in their vault upwards of $40,000 in specie, and know where to get $[illegible] more, if necessary.

Central Bank.—This Bank was closed by injunction on Friday last, obtained of Judge BIRDSEYE, in the Supreme Court, on application of DAVID S. QUIMBY, a Stockholder and Director. JOHN L. [illegible], Paying Teller, was appointed Receiver by the Court, with directions that on that or $5,000 is received the same to be deposited in the United States Trust Company. A Savings Department connected with this Bank was the immediate cause of the suspension. A run was commenced upon it by small depositors immediately after the difficulty with the Ohio Life and Trust Company, and continued up to its close. The whole amount withdrawn was $45,000. The following statement was made by the President:

Capital Stock	[illegible]
Circulation	[illegible]
On Deposit	[illegible]
Specie in Vaults	[illegible]
Discounted paper falling due	[illegible]

Of this last amount $[illegible] would be [illegible] protested.

The President states that the Bank has a nominal surplus of $75,000. The Directors own more than half of the stock, and the stock was worth $[illegible] each share of $100. None of it was in the market. He considers that the bill-holders and depositors will not lose anything. The bills are received at [illegible] the New-York and Brooklyn Banks.

City Bank.—A report gained considerable currency last week, that this Bank had been closed, and that there had been a "run" upon it. There was not a [illegible] upon it at that time. The report originated, [illegible], from the fact that there was a run upon the South Brooklyn Savings Bank, and in the same [illegible] to the Bank, the similar [illegible] to be [illegible].

Atlantic Bank.—There has been no run upon this Bank at all. They have been doing a [illegible], and like all of the Brooklyn Banks, [illegible] reducing their circulation.

Farmers' and Citizens' Bank.—This Bank [illegible] Oct. 1. Yesterday an application was made before Judge BIRDSEYE for an order to appoint a Receiver. Counsel for the Bank (H. D. CRUVER, Esq.) proposed the name of Mr. BEACH, the Cashier of the [illegible], which the Court denied, on the ground that it was not advisable to appoint the first officer to such a position. By consent of both parties, Mr. WILLIAM [illegible] was then appointed as such receiver.

Long Island Bank.—There has been no run upon this Bank, nor was there any [illegible] when with the other Banks it suspended specie payment yesterday. Business, with this exception, is transacted as usual, and a stranger would not surmise that the "panic" reached it.

Mechanics' Bank.—This Bank have recently moved into new quarters, purchased by them and constructed for their accommodation. There has been no run upon it, and its customers have no complaints to make of the management.

Williamsburg City Bank.—There was considerable of a crowd of depositors and noteholders awaiting the opening of this Bank yesterday morning.

As the Bank was opened the following notice was posted up:

At a meeting of the Directors of the Williamsburg City Bank, on the evening of Oct. 13, 1857, it was—

Resolved, That in view of the suspension of specie payments by the New-York Banks, that this Bank do suspend specie payment until further notice.

GEO. FIELD, Cashier.

WILLIAMSBURG, Oct. 14, 1857.

The Bank paid out bills upon checks, and the business in that line appeared to be brisk.

This Bank has about $160,000 in circulation, and it is reported that they have nearly the same amount of specie in the vaults.

Mechanics' Bank of Williamsburg.—There was no excitement about the doors of this Bank yesterday, and the business was transacted very quietly. Bills of other Banks are received as usual. They have a circulation of $[illegible], and $[illegible] in specie, with a considerable balance at the Clearing House.

The Brooklyn Savings Bank.—There were not [illegible] people in attendance at the usual hour for opening this Bank yesterday morning. A little before [illegible] o'clock the following notice was posted at different places about the building:

NOTICE TO DEPOSITORS IN THE BROOKLYN SAVINGS BANK.

In consequence of the suspension of Specie payments by the Banks, the Trustees of the Brooklyn Savings Bank have considered that their duty to their depositors demands that they should for the present, discontinue receiving or paying deposits. In this emergency they cannot convert their securities into money without sacrificing the property held in trust by them for you.

They assure the depositors that their money is invested in Bonds and Mortgages, by unquestioned estate, worth double the amount of the loans, and State Stocks, County and City Bonds of undoubted security, bearing interest.

As soon as circumstances will permit, the regular business of the Institution will be resumed, of which due notice will be given. By order of the Board of Trustees. HOSEA WEBSTER, President.

BROOKLYN, Oct. 14, 1857.

The notice attracted general attention for some time, and the general expression of opinion was that the Trustees had done right.

This institution has sustained a heavy run for about nine days. The whole amount drawn out is about $220,000. They could have kept open much longer, but did not deem it prudent to do so, with specie worth a premium in the market.

During the day yesterday a number of persons applied to make deposits, but the doors were closed against everybody.

On Saturday last, when the excitement was at its height, a resident of [illegible] having a considerable amount on deposit in the Bank, hearing of the run, hurried to the City to look after his treasure. He mingled with the crowd, and after talking there awhile with different persons, left for home, stating to a friend as he walked to the depot that he was satisfied that his money was a good deal safer where it was than in his possession.

A resident of Greenport, L. I., having $3,000 in the Bank, on Monday visited Brooklyn for information, and immediately returned without troubling the money. He "guessed" that it was all right.

On Thursday of last week a mechanic withdrew a deposit of over $500. Tuesday night he went to the First Precinct Station-house, while intoxicated, and said that he had squandered $500, and wanted to be sent to the Penitentiary for the Winter. He was placed in the cells, and yesterday morning taken before a magistrate on a charge of intoxication. His dejected wife here appeared upon the scene, paid the fine imposed and took her husband home with her.

South Brooklyn Savings Bank.—The "run" commenced on this Bank on the 1st inst. The following were the amounts paid out to depositors until the closing of its doors yesterday morning:

Oct. 1	$1,198	Oct. 8	[illegible]
Oct. 2	2,466	Oct. 9	[illegible]
Oct. 3	3,372	Oct. 10	[illegible]
Oct. 5	5,396	Oct. 12	[illegible]
Oct. 6	2,392	Oct. 13	[illegible]
Oct. 7	3,309	Total	$[illegible]

There was something of a crowd about the door early yesterday morning. A short time before the usual hour of opening the following notice was posted on the outside door:

NOTICE.

SOUTH BROOKLYN SAVINGS BANK, Oct. 14, 1857.

In consequence of the suspension of the Banks of the City of New-York and Brooklyn, the South Brooklyn Savings Institution feel bound in duty to the depositors, for the present to discontinue [illegible] receiving and paying of deposits. In this contingency they cannot convert their securities into money without a sacrifice which they do not feel at liberty to make, because those securities consist of Bonds and Mortgages on real estate in this city worth double the amount loaned, and of New-York and Brooklyn City Bonds and Kings County Bonds bearing interest. No security is more unquestionable, and thus far not a dollar has been sacrificed. As soon as circumstances permit, the regular business of the Bank will be resumed. IRA SMITH, President.

GEORGE A JERVIS, First Vice-President.

EZRA LEWIS, Second Vice-President.

John D. Cocks,	George P. [illegible],	[illegible]
E. A. Lambert,	William Poole,	[illegible]
A. P. Ostrom,	Jos. E. Southworth,	[illegible]
Jas. Van Nostrand,	Charles Christmas,	[illegible]
Joseph W. Greene,	Charles Stanton,	[illegible]
E. P. Purdy,	J. S. T. Stranahan,	[illegible]
Jos. Ketchum, Jr.,	Nehemiah Knight,	[illegible]
F. A. Huntington.		

C. DURANT, Secretary.

Statement of the South Brooklyn Savings Institution, made Oct. 1, 1857.

Bonds and Mortgages on property in the City of Brooklyn, worth double the amount loaned thereon, and interest accrued on the same	$[illegible],[illegible] 00
Stocks of the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn and Kings County, and interest	[illegible]
Loans on Stocks	[illegible]
Real Estate	[illegible]
Cash on hand	[illegible]
Total	$[illegible] 04
Liabilities	[illegible]

The suspension of these banks is only temporary.

Williamsburg Savings Bank.—This Bank pays all demands up to $50 in specie. All amounts exceeding this they avail themselves of their by-laws, which gives them power to interpose the [illegible] 30 days between the demand of the depositor and the delivery of the money. On the 1st of July the resources were $[illegible], liabilities [illegible] to depositors, $[illegible], leaving a surplus of $[illegible].

FROM WASHINGTON.

Interesting and Important Concerning the Walker Movement.

The Kansas Question—The Naval Courts Martial—The Copyright and the Tariff—The Funeral of George Washington Parke Custis.

From our own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Oct. 12, 1857.

Parties in Washington familiar with the contemplated movements of General WALKER with reference to Nicaragua are confident in the opinion that our eyes are at this point destined in Southern ports in considerable numbers, with a view to embarking under his banner for another attempt to establish a Anglo-American Central American. It is also confidently, and I am quite sure truly asserted, that the Administration heartily sympathizes with these contemplated efforts of the filibusters. The recent manifesto issued by General CASS declaring the right of an American citizen to expatriate himself and go whithersoever he may choose with arms in hand, free of molestation from this Government, was not put forth without consultation. It presented the policy of Mr. BUCHANAN, and not merely the personal views of the Secretary of State; and however ready the President may show himself to restrain organized "armed expeditions," such as are forbidden by the neutrality law, he will never, under color of that law, throw the least obstacle in the way of those who choose singly to leave the country, even with the avowed purpose of joining a revolutionary party in Nicaragua or elsewhere.

Some months ago, when WALKER was still struggling against the combination of Costa Rica, pestilence and starvation, Mr. SOULE came hither for the purpose of securing, if possible, an immediate recognition of the Walker-Rivas Government. He was not, however, sanguine of success at first; but interviews which he had with Mr. BUCHANAN and his Cabinet soon satisfied him of their cordial sympathy with WALKER, and he received flattering assurances that his Government would speedily be recognized if later advices should show him still maintaining himself. Unfortunately for the filibuster cause, WALKER capitulated a little too soon. When he came to Washington subsequently he had an interview with Mr. BUCHANAN, in which he maintained, with uniform steadiness, his claim to be recognized, not as an American citizen, but a Nicaraguan,—and declared his determination to return to the country of his adoption, and struggle for the reestablishment of his Government. He left well assured that no new difficulties would be raised for him by the American Administration, so long as he was careful not to violate the letter of the neutrality law, as already stated. Thus the matter stands at present, and unless British and French cruisers interfere successfully to prevent WALKER and his men from getting into the country again, you need not be surprised to hear soon that the conflict is renewed on the San Juan River and in the heart of the Republic, and pursued with greater vigor and larger resources than ever.

The early recognition of the present dual Government of Nicaragua, by the reception of Señor YRISARRI as its Minister has been decided upon, I believe, after all. This course is earnestly urged by M. SARTIGES, the French Minister, who says that his Government is prepared to take the same step. The duality of the existing Government of Nicaragua really constitutes no fatal objection to its recognition, for it will be remembered that the United States promptly recognized the "Three Consul" Government of France in its day. The statement is erroneous, however, that it is thought advisable to receive Mr. YRISARRI *with a view* to negotiating a treaty with him for the protection of a new Nicaragua Transit Company. That is what the Transit speculators who claim to have recently obtained a grant from Nicaragua want; but the policy of the Administration is to keep entirely clear of all such private interests,—and simply secure the freedom of the route from all efforts of Costa Rica or any other power to close it up.

The indications that the Free-State candidate for Delegate to Congress, has been elected in Kansas, already begin to stir up elements of opposition to Mr. BUCHANAN, and a lively time over Kansas affairs in the next Congress is predicted. The probabilities are, that a fierce war will be made upon the President in the South, because of his support of Gov. WALKER in a course of action which, Southern men say, was precisely calculated to insure a Free-State triumph. It will not be long ere Mr. BUCHANAN needs the hearty support of conservative men of all parties,—for his own political friends are sure to be sadly divided. The disappointed ultraists do not and will not see that the result in Kansas was inevitable, and would neither have been aided nor retarded by the Executive, who has but fulfilled his duties there in execution of the law. The application of Kansas to be admitted into the Union this Winter, is now more sure than ever to give rise to excited and angry discussion, no matter in what shape it is presented. If she comes with a Constitution silent on the subject of Slavery, it will be resisted by some as a Pro-Slavery and others as an Anti-Slavery document. A constitution prohibiting Slavery will be fiercely opposed by the South, of course, and one tolerating it, would be as hard for some of our Northern Democrats to swallow as a dose of strychnine, and its results would prove as fatal. Take what shape it may, there will be difficulties, embarrassments and dissensions.

It is understood that Lord NAPIER, the British Minister, will soon enter upon the proposed negotiation with General CASS, of an international copyright treaty. The basis of the Convention and its chief point will undoubtedly be simply an arrangement of a moderate Tariff for the benefit of the authors of each country, upon every copy of their works published in the other. There will be no trouble about the negotiation, but there may be more in securing the ratification of such an instrument when it comes before the Senate.

Lieut. RIELL, one of the officers retired on half-pay by the Naval Board, has published his defence before the Court of Inquiry, now sitting. The record of evidence shows on his behalf a high grade of moral, mental and physical fitness for the service, and intimates that his retirement was based entirely on a former temporary illness, from which he has long since entirely recovered.

There is no prospect of an early announcement of the findings of the Naval Courts in the cases already passed upon by them, and it is generally supposed that none of the decisions will be made public until all the cases to be tried are disposed of, so far as the Courts are concerned.

The impression prevails that quite a number of the officers who were dropped and retired by the Naval Board of 1855 will be restored. Certainly this result is to be expected, as, for some reason or other, the Government has in most instances neither tried to make out a case against the officers cited. The action of the Courts, however, is not bound by the law authorizing them expressly preserving the Executive prerogative, and leaving to the President the power ultimately to decide the [illegible] of all the officers whose cases for the service [illegible] on.

It must be confessed, that the Board met with failure in one respect. The object of Congress in creating it was to effect a summary purging of many officers notoriously incompetent because of drunkenness, inefficiency, or gross immorality,—and so to elevate the character of the Navy. That the Board failed to effect this is evidenced in the fact that there has been quite as much drunkenness and insubordination in the service since its summary action as before. If, indeed, the record does not show an increase during the last two years.

The funeral of Gen. GEORGE WASHINGTON PARKE CUSTIS will be attended by a large number of persons from this city. "Arlington," the well-known homestead estate of this "child of Mount Vernon," as he was often called, lies on the opposite side of the Potomac, in full view of this city, and is extensive and valuable, embracing many hundred acres. Thousands of strangers will remember the celebrated pic-nic grounds so liberally provided by him for the entertainment of all who chose to avail themselves of their use. These consisted of a beautiful grove and lawn, lying on the river's edge, where Mr. CUSTIS had constructed a pier for the convenience of bathing parties, and provided a dancing and dining floor, kitchens and cooking arrangements, seats, &c., all free of charge to the public. When pic-nic parties assembled here during the Summer months, it was his custom to spend an hour with them, and to regale the company in the evening with interesting personal anecdotes of WASHINGTON and his times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Oct. 13, 1857.

The fate of the city all hung at half mast in respect for the memory of Mr. CUSTIS, whose funeral obsequies took place yesterday at his late mansion of "Arlington." GEORGE WASHINGTON PARKE CUSTIS was the grandson of Mrs. WASHINGTON, and when a child a favorite of General WASHINGTON's family at Mount Vernon. As everybody knows, WASHINGTON left no children, and the death of Mr. CUSTIS has removed from earth the last of those who were wont to sit daily at his table—the last belonging to his own household. As a connecting link between the past and the present, Mr. CUSTIS has long been looked upon with much interest by his countrymen; and his boundless hospitality, intelligent liberality, and open friendly manner towards all who happened to make his acquaintance, had secured him a host of friends. Nothing delighted him more than to contribute to the happiness of others in any way within his power. With fine conversational powers, and fond of talking of the early days of the Republic and the men of that time, no one ever failed to find him a most interesting and agreeable host and companion.

Mr. CUSTIS left but one child, a daughter, the wife of Col. ROBERT LEE, U. S. A., now serving at San Antonio, Texas. Mrs. L. resides at Arlington, where she has long devoted herself to the duty of smoothing the declining years of her parents. Mrs. CUSTIS died in 1853, at Arlington, where her remains now repose.

Arlington, the homestead estate of the family, lies on the south bank of the Potomac river, opposite Washington city, and above the bridge. It embraces about eleven hundred acres, left the deceased, I believe, by General WASHINGTON himself. The land borders on the river, and thence rises gradually to a considerable height at some distance back. Comparatively a small portion of it is under cultivation, the greater part being covered by valuable and thrifty forests. The family mansion is located upon the brow of an eminence from which a magnificent view is obtained of the river, half a mile distant, and also of Washington and Georgetown. In front the land slopes very rapidly towards the river; at either side and in the rear it is a beautifully rolling country. The house is embowered in a fine forest, through which winds the private road by which the hill is surmounted. The building is a substantial old-fashioned structure, somewhat like the Mount Vernon mansion, an oblong square, with a great hall running directly through the centre from front to rear, and a wide port extending the entire length, its heavy roof and cornice supported by massive columns. The building is of rough brick, covered with stucco. At either side are wings, and near at hand, in the rear, the "quarters" of the negro servants employed in domestic duties. The remainder of the negros, of whom there are some sixty or seventy belonging to the estate, have their log-house habitations scattered about in different parts of the plantation.

The chief objects of interest within the mansion, perhaps, are original, artistic, and spirited portraits of Gen. WASHINGTON and his wife, painted when they were in the prime of life. The General is presented in military uniform, scarlet vest and breeches, dark coat, and three-cornered hat. His countenance, in this picture, has all the benignity of expression which marked the man, but none of the *grave severity* which the important and solemn subsequent events of his life impressed so legibly upon his brow. The portrait of Mrs. WASHINGTON is that of a most beautiful woman of five-and-twenty or thirty years of age. In form, complexion and feature, Mrs. WASHINGTON certainly was "loveliest of her sex," if this picture is a true portrait, as is claimed. Mr. CUSTIS told me several years ago that nothing could be more truthful. Various other ancient portraits of the Washington and Custis families adorn the walls of the front hall,—while on the rear hang evidences of a sportsman's taste and skill, in the shape of several pairs of antlers, whose former owners fell before the rifle of the mansion's late proprietor. Among the furniture are several pieces brought many years ago from the Mount Vernon mansion—fondly prized relics of the good and great.

I did not design an elaborate description of Arlington, however, but rather a brief notice of the sad ceremonies of to-day. Many citizens of the District joined in the last offices, including the District association of soldiers of the war of 1812, PHILIP R. FRANDAIL, Esq., representing the Jamestown Association, Col. W. W. HUGHES, representing the District Militia, was present, as also were the Washington Light Infantry corps, commanded by Capt. JAMES G. DAVIS. There were present several members of the Washington family and connections, a number of officers of the Army and Navy, and Ex-Secretary CONRAD, of Louisiana. Some surprise was expressed that no member of the Administration attended the obsequies.

The remains of deceased, inclosed in a handsome silver mounted mahogany coffin, were laid in the large parlor, where the funeral ceremonies were observed. Rev. Mr. DANA, of Alexandria, who was with Mr. CUSTIS at his death, officiated, reading the Episcopal burial service, and delivering some brief funeral remarks, addressed entirely to the subject of the uncertainty of human life, and the necessity of preparation at all times for death. The effort of the Reverend gentleman, though unobjectionable, was exceedingly common-place. He could almost nothing of the deceased except to refer to his kindness as a friend and a master, and to exhort his "servants," who were thronging around, to repay the kindness they had experienced at his hands, by faithfulness to those he had left behind.

When these ceremonies were over, the bier bearing the remains was carried out, to the grave by eight of the eldest slaves, who were immediately followed by several of their aged companions of both sexes. The latter, I suppose, were the immediate domestic servants of the deceased. The relatives and friends followed in procession, walking to the grave. The place selected by Mr. CUSTIS for his last resting-place, and where, four years ago, he laid the remains of his wife, is a most picturesque and retired spot, perhaps fifty rods from the house, in the midst of a young grove of forest trees. On a pretty swell of land, only a few feet distant, and directly in front of the ground consecrated to the memory of Mrs. CUSTIS, stands an old chestnut tree, beneath whose shade Mr. CUSTIS had placed a rude seat, protected from the weather by a well-made straw thatch, in excellent keeping with the surrounding scene. Here it was his custom to resort daily in pleasant weather, for meditation, and to select, perhaps, at the spot he had selected for his final resting place beside the event which has now closed his account with earth. And here was opened the narrow house for the reception of all that remained of CUSTIS. The coffin was lowered, dust was "returned to dust," the benediction was pronounced, and the assemblage separated.

In addition to the homestead estate, Mr. CUSTIS owned about a thousand additional acres of land lying in the neighborhood. The property falls to his daughter, Mrs. LEE, and the children of another daughter deceased.

S.

FROM THE WEST.

The Battle of the 2d ult. with the Cheyenne Indians.

I notice in your issue of Sept. 19, an account of the fight between six companies of the 1st Cavalry, (under Col. SUMNER,) and the Cheyenne Indians. I wish to state a few *facts* concerning the affair. Col. SUMNER's command, consisting of six companies of Cavalry and three of the 6th Regiment, struck a heavy Cheyenne trail on the 24th of July. While following this trail, and about two hours before going into camp on the 28th, ten or twelve fresh tracks were discovered, leading from the main trail in a southeasterly direction. It was not considered advisable to leave the trail and follow those tracks, as they might have been made by a small hunting party, or by a party who wished to mislead the troops, and draw them from the trail. That night a small dog was seen in camp, and this determined Col. SUMNER to make at least one day's march in the direction in which the tracks led. It was supposed that if any Indians were found in that direction it would be a small party, who would try to make their escape. Consequently the Cavalry and Infantry left camp at the same time. After marching about twelve miles, and the Cavalry had gained about a mile on the Infantry, the Delaware guides, who were some distance in advance, gave the signal that Indians were ahead. Col. SUMNER immediately gave the command "trot," and the Cavalry moved at this gait for about three miles, when suddenly they came in sight of between three and five hundred warriors, a short distance ahead, drawn up in line to receive them. The idea of waiting in this position an hour or more for the Infantry was perfectly ridiculous, for the Indians knew as well as any man in the command, that the Infantry were behind. And had they intended to attack the troops they would not have been so stupid as to wait until the number was increased. On the other hand, if the Cavalry had halted when they first saw the Indians, and the Indians had run, not one of them could have been overtaken. This being the case, the six companies were brought into line without halting, and continued to march towards the Indians. When within about two hundred yards of them, a shot was fired from their line, and a movement made from their right and left, evidently to turn the flanks of the troops. The Colonel immediately sent an order to the two flank companies to "move out by twos at a gallop" to outflank the Indians, and soon after gave the command "charge." (The Colonel was in front of the centre of the line, and every officer was in front of his company.) The troops were not more than twenty or thirty paces from the Indians, when they broke and ran in every direction, most of them crossing the stream on which their left had rested. The Cavalry pursued them some miles. Nine Indians were found dead on the field. About fifty horses and mules were taken. Two men of the Cavalry were killed, and one officer and six men wounded.

Much was said in the article alluded to about the charge with the sabre. I think a few facts will show that had any other course been pursued there would have been much more reason for criticism. The Cavalry numbered about two hundred and seventy-five men; nearly half of this number were recruits who had joined the regiment only a short time before the expedition started, and very few of the other men had ever been under fire. Supposing at a distance of two hundred yards from the Indians the Cavalry had been ordered to halt and fire their carbines, the officers would of course have been obliged to retire to the rear of the line. Many of the horses were unaccustomed to fire. A volley had been fired under these circumstances, and the Indians after drawing the fire, had charged the Cavalry line while it was deranged from the effect of the fire, the officers all in the rear, and the men with empty carbines in their hands, a decided advantage would have been given to the Indians, and all the moral effect which was on the side of the troops in charging as they did, would have been turned against them. On the other hand, if the Indians had fled after the volley was fired, not one of them could have been overtaken by the troops. Revolvers in the hands of men who have not had a great deal of practice are not at all effective, except at very short distances, particularly when the man and his object are moving as fast as horses can carry them. Had the charge been made with revolvers, instead of sabres, at least half of the men would have fired their six shots before getting near enough to the Indians to render them effective, and when they came into the *melée*, where their revolvers would have been of service to them, they would only have their sabres to depend upon. Here were four hundred of the bravest warriors on the plains, mounted on fresh and very fleet horses, nearly as well armed as the troops, (many of them having rifles and revolvers, and all a bow and quiver,) no women or children there to be protected, or to delay them in their flight, standing as Indians have never stood before in this country, driven from the field of their own *selection*, on which nine of them fell dead—not one of the nine stopped fighting until he was dead, and none of them died before receiving several wounds. But this is not all: their principal town, containing over three hundred lodges, between 20 and 30 thousand pounds of dried buffalo meat, large numbers of buffalo robes and other skins, cooking utensils, beads, paint, and in fact nearly everything that they possess, except their animals, was burned to the ground, thus reducing them from the richest to the poorest tribe of Indians on the plains. If this was a failure, few troops can ever expect to obtain a victory.

That both officers and men were a long time with nothing to eat but fresh beef is true. That many were without boots, some without hats, and all in rags, is true. And it is equally true that they endured these privations and sufferings like men and like soldiers. I will state a few plain facts, and the reader can decide for himself whether this was necessary or not. The command left the south fork of the Platte in pursuit of the Indians. No one knew where they were, except that they were between the Platte and the Arkansas. No one knew any thing about the country except the Pawnee guides, who in traveling over the country do not do it with a view of taking a train of six mule wagons over it. But every one knew that the command, with wagons, was in pursuit of the Indians, who wished to make their escape; that they would roam over a country that wagons could not. This being the case, the wagon train was sent back to Fort Laramie for supplies, with orders to join the command at the lower crossing of the south fork of the Platte on the 31st of July, and the command started with pack mules, and twenty days' rations, on the 13th of July. On the 24th they struck the trail. On the 29th they had the fight. On the 31st they burned the town, and then followed the trail, until the 6th of August, to a point about 40 miles from the Arkansas, when the Indians scattered in all directions. Now, at what point between the one where the horses struck the trail, and the one where the Indians scattered, should they have left the trail to go for supplies of provisions and clothes, remembering at the same time that there was plenty of fresh beef, and that every step taken on the trail led directly away from the train.

C.

The Late Engagement of the 1st Cavalry with the Cheyenne Indians.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have seen, in a late file of your paper, a notice of the recent engagement of six companies of the 1st Cavalry with the Cheyenne Indians, as also paragraphs in other papers, all equally derogatory of the military skill displayed by the commanding officer of the expedition, and of the behavior of the troops engaged in it. As far as I can judge from the tenor of these paragraphs, they are either malignant representations, made by citizens who, having no knowledge of military matters, or of Indian warfare, not content with giving a plain, unvarnished statement of facts to be submitted to a discerning public, boldly launch forth upon a sea of conjecture and fabrication—an ample field to show an inordinate amount of ignorance and stupidity. Or they are made upon representations based upon private animosity; a poor excuse to impeach either the military character of a commander, or to characterize as ridiculous the actions of the troops under him. I shall endeavor to give a plain statement of the engagement, in a few remarks explanatory of the same.

On the morning of the 29th ult., we had noticed, by the movements of the Indians, that an attack was intended, and that they were waiting for us to come up. About three miles from our camp, we had passed a large village, which, upon a nearer approach, was found to be deserted. The warriors, the day before, had evidently rushed through the village, spreading the alarm of their defeat, and hastening their families off before the arrival of the troops. Nearly two hundred lodges remained standing. These were burned, as also large quantities of buffalo meat, skins, cooking utensils, &c.

The Indians had been, no doubt, aware of the approach of the troops for several days before the engagement. They had spent the greater part of the Summer in preparing for this event, and when found they were drawn up in battle array, on selected ground, numbering about four hundred warriors, well armed, on fresh and active horses, and with the supposition that they could dash among the troops, and shoot them down like buffalo. The cavalry numbered about two hundred and seventy-five. Taking into account this disparity in numbers, and all the circumstances of the case, who can doubt for a moment but that the cavalry gained a complete triumph, and the only reason more of the Indians were not killed, was the fact of the superiority of their horses.

It has been stated in some of the Eastern papers (upon the information of a Mr. HAINES, a small politician), that the horses were young and unmanageable, and consequently manœuvres could not be made, and, moreover, for these reasons, both officers and men were anxious to avoid battle. This is almost too preposterous to contravert, but it is simply the most absurd fabrication. On the contrary, most of the cavalry horses had been constantly drilled for the last three years; and the manœuvres made on that day were executed with the utmost precision, the horses behaving in the most quiet and unconcerned manner until the command "charge" was given. In regard to the hesitancy of going into the action, I suppose no officers or men were ever more anxious for an opportunity; and when the chance was given them, they all went gallantly of together.

Another statement that a great many of the cavalry were dismounted, is entirely without foundation. With the exception of three shot from their horses, I know of only two who were dismounted, and, considering the nature of the ground passed over, and the crossing of a treacherous quicksand, the riding that day must be a matter of considerable satisfaction to the regiment.

Now, a few words explaining why the battle was fought as it was, and the consideration of some of the grave military errors so sagaciously launched forth. The first intimation the cavalry had of the Indians, was through their guides, who were in advance, and who stated that the Indians were in flight. The signal was true, as it proved afterwards that a small reconnoitering party was out who fled at the approach of the guides. Here there was an opportunity of overtaking the Indians with the cavalry, or of testing them entirely by waiting for the infantry. Every person, both in the cavalry and infantry, was anxious to be in the fight; what was to be done? What else could be done under the circumstances but to move on with the cavalry? This was done; and after marching about three miles the Indians suddenly appeared in sight. The cavalry was immediately brought into line. Why not wait for the infantry now? Simply because the Indians themselves did not wait—had fired at least one shot, and made a demonstration on the right, and left before the command "charge" was given to the cavalry. The charge of the cavalry with "drawn sabres" was spoken of as a great error. This may or may not be the case. In civilized warfare the sabre is synonymous with the charge. The Indians, at the time, from the reputed "drawn sabres" was given, encountered all the appearance of regular and disciplined troops, and from their bold front and undaunted appearance, a hard to hand conflict was expected. The cavalry were armed with good carbines—a very short gun, and very uncertain at long ranges. Had it only been fired at a distance of two hundred yards, very little damage other than alarming the horses would have been the effect, and this would have very materially injured the force of the charge. As soon as the men found that they could not approach near enough to use the sabre, the greater part used their revolvers and carbines, but on account of the swiftness of the Indian horses they could be used with but little effect. An Indian battle is proverbially hard to fight. After it is fought, it is easy to criticise it—a thousand suppositious modes of attack are advanced better than the one adopted—but it is usually planned in a quiet room, far away from a wily foe who is trying to out-manœuvre you at every step.

J. McF., First Cavalry.

English and Scotch Peers.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Oct. 13, 1857.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: I noticed, in the European news in your paper of to-day, a notice that "the Earl of FIFE had been *made a Peer*, under the title of Baron SEEME." I have always been under the impression that a baron was the lowest in rank in the peerage, and that an earl was two grades higher, and, of course, a member of the peerage. Will the writer for your paper, who seems so thoroughly "posted" in English affairs, please explain this, to me, seeming incongruity, and oblige. Respectfully yours, CHILDERIE.

The Earl of FIFE was a *Scotch* Lord, and his elevation to the *English* Peerage, under the title of Baron SEEME, gives him a seat in the House of Lords, to which he was not previously entitled.

Absence of Mind.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The steamer *Empire State* struck the rocks on the reef running south from Blackwell's Island, and then ran to westward, striking the pier at the foot of Thirty-eighth-street. As she approached the dock, a man was seen standing by to jump, and as soon as the vessel struck he jumped on the pier, valise in hand, and ran as fast as he could several hundred feet from the wharf; he then stopped and looked behind, and saw the steamer running down the river, when he commenced crying and stated to the lookers-on that his *wife and children* were on board the steamer, and run down along the rocks in chase of the boat. I guess he is no relation of the immortal Hawkins.

EYE WITNESS.

Connecticut State Fair.

BRIDGEPORT, Tuesday, Oct. 13, 1857.

The Connecticut State Fair opened to-day at Bridgeport, under very favorable auspices, the number of entries exceeding what they ever were previously, so early in the week. There are already entered of horses some 300; sheep and swine, 175; dairy products, grain, &c., 420; domestic manufactures, 200; woolen and cotton goods, 147; fine arts, 120; Durham cattle, 230; in all some 2,000 entries, and everything bids favorable for a fine show. Wednesday and Thursday are to be the great days, and large accessions are expected from neighboring cities.

W. J. P.

The charitable bequests of the late John R. Thayer, of Boston, are at last fully stated, the will having been admitted to probate. In addition to the legacy to Harvard College, Mr. Thayer gives $5,000 to a church in Lancaster, $5,000 to the Boston Public Library, and $4,000 per annum in trust to his son, to be expended in charitable purposes.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

[illegible]

COAL.

[illegible]

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

[illegible]

MUSICAL GAZETTE

[illegible]

A New Mystery of Paris.

The conduct of Lorn XVIII. and Charles X. certainly proved that the Bourbons in exile had not forgotten nothing and learned nothing; and the conduct of their Royal house have not enjoyed a very brilliant reputation for common sense since the events of 1830. But the Bourbons were dolts, not knaves. Every fresh discovery in the history of the Bourbon family, and particularly the conduct of Louis Philippe, tends to show that the Bourbons were dolts, not knaves. This morning we have to record a fresh proof of the truth of this proposition. We have received a pamphlet, which purports to be a translation of a work, called Les Mystères de Paris, by the celebrated Eugène Sue, which has recently been published in Paris, and which has been translated into all the languages of Europe. It is just easy to see, that the translation, which purports to be made by a Mr. Bennett, is a mere fabrication, and that the work has not been published in Paris, and that it is not the work of Eugène Sue. But, in this, the Bourbons are not knaves, but fools. The work, if it proves, will prove to be a very dull, and very stupid, and very dull, and very stupid, and very dull, and very stupid, work. It is a work of the Bourbon family, and it is a work of the Bourbon family, and it is a work of the Bourbon family, and it

[illegible] Precinct gave about 40 majority for the [illegible] Democracy.

As yet, both parties claim the District. The Third, [illegible], Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth and Ninth Representative Districts are all doubtful, and we dare not claim them from present evidence.

The [illegible] Representative District, embracing Douglas and [illegible] Counties, and electing three Councilmen and [illegible] Representatives:

Precincts.	Free-State.	Dem.	Precincts.	Free-State.	Dem.
[illegible]	[illegible]	11	Lexington	28	33
[illegible]	394	150	Oxford	—	[illegible]
[illegible] Springs	371	36	Spring Hill	19	10
[illegible]	391	4	Macamish	31	6
[illegible]	25	117	Olathe	19	41
[illegible]	7	12	Totals	1,811	514

Free-State majority .... 1,297.

Such are the unofficial returns to-night, but they should be taken with allowance. For instance, at Oxford and Shawnee it is reported that these are the number polled the first day, and at both places the election was continued, and of what occurred yesterday we are not advised. These precincts are on the border. Shawnee is near Westport, and Oxford is really a part of New-Santa Fé, a town in Missouri. Oxford consists only of a few shabby houses, erected this year upon the outskirts of New-Santa Fé, that were crowded over the line merely to afford them a place of voting in Kansas. *All the local candidates*, as well as the Judges of Election, are acknowledged citizens of Missouri, and have never lived in Kansas. It is barely possible, though not probable, that they may yet return enough from these points to change the result in this District.

The Eleventh Representative District, embracing [illegible] County, and electing one Representative, [illegible]:

	Free-State.	Dem.
[illegible]	236	4
[illegible]	129	65
[illegible]ville	66	—
[illegible] City	91	5

Free-State majority, over 400.

The Twelfth, Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth and Sixteenth Representative Districts, embracing Richardson, Davis, Wise, Breckenridge, Weller, [illegible], Butler, Hunter, Greenwood, Bourbon, Godfrey, Wilson, Dorn, McGee, Woodson, Coffey, Allen, Anderson and Franklin Counties, and electing three Representatives, are among the virtually disfranchised Counties, and are almost entirely Free-State. The Free-State ticket is unquestionably elected, unless monstrous frauds were perpetrated in Bourbon County.

From the Seventeenth and Eighteenth Districts but slight returns are given, but these are largely Free-State. It stands in

	Free-State.	Dem.
Osawatomie	240	—
[illegible]	64	4
Paola	36	59
[illegible]	65	1
Burlington	123	—

PARROTT is unquestionably elected, but the complexion of the Legislature cannot be settled for several days. We all say it looks at present as if it would have a Free-State majority, but it is unfortunately all in the hands of our enemies to return who they please. For instance, if they apply the test rule of requiring the tax to constitute a man a voter, nearly all the Free-State vote will be thrown out. It is strongly intimated that this will be done.

For our credit it should be known that yesterday all the dram shops were closed in Lawrence, and the election proceeded with far more decorum than on the first day. There was no collision at any place yet heard from, and the troops have had about as much to do in the affair as so many setting hens.

I intend to visit Lecompton to-morrow, and hope to be able to furnish further returns by my next.

RANDOLPH.

INCIDENTS OF THE ELECTION.

From the Lawrence Republican.

FREE-STATE BOYS WIDE AWAKE.—The Border-Ruffian districting of Douglas County, made the Lecompton precinct to embrace quite a portion of Lawrence and vicinity. It was thought best that the Free-State boys of the Lawrence-Lecompton District should be on hand at Lecompton early on the morning of Monday, the day of election. Sunday night was cold, rainy, and uncomfortable, but early on Monday morning, about 3 o'clock, the bell of the Unitarian Church rang out a loud, merry peal. The boys were under way in short order. They arrived at Lecompton dripping with rain, and covered with mud, just as the dwellers in that renowned "capital" were rubbing their eyes, and creeping out of their beds. The hour came for the opening of the polls, when lo! the Judges of Election, appointed by the bogus officers—and all Pro-Slavery—*were not to be found!* Then, according to law, the choice of Judges devolved upon the electors present. The Free-State men being largely in the majority, immediately chose a new set of Judges, giving the Pro-Slavery men one of them, the two others being Free-State men out-and-out. Some of the Lecompton men began to open their eyes about that time, and to suspect that the Free-State boys understood the advantage of early rising—especially about election times.

THE SOUTHERN PRESS ON THE KANSAS ELECTION.

From the Richmond Whig.

Notwithstanding the crowing and the shoutings of the Democratic press a day or two ago, *it appears* that the national Democracy of Kansas have sustained an overwhelming and ignominious defeat. The Black Republicans have swept the Territory like a whirlwind—the legitimate and *anticipated* result of the intervention and manœuvring of WALKER, backed and sustained by the Administration at Washington and a large proportion of the Democratic Party at the South. But so far as the South is practically concerned, the result in Kansas is a matter of no moment to her—for the national Democracy who have been defeated, equally with the Black Republicans who have succeeded, were *free* State men, intent upon the introduction of Kansas into the Union as a Free State, for selfish party purposes. Well, Kansas will come in as a Free State, *but the national Democracy will not have the credit for it at the North—and ever shall fact we rejoice.* In trying to go further than the Black Republicans themselves, in order to propitiate the Anti-Slavery sentiment of the North, the *national* Democrats of Kansas and throughout the country have used themselves up both with the Northern and the Southern people—but their fate is a just retribution, which their double-dealing, hypocrisy and treachery richly merited.

Broadway Theatre.

A new ballet of action, in three acts and four scenes, was produced here last night with complete success. It is called "*Il Birrichino di Parigi*," and is founded on the popular French Comedy, "*Le Gamin de Paris*"—a work that has been done into English in a variety of shapes. The history of scapegraces is always interesting, and Mr. ROBBANI's version not less so than the version of his predecessors. It has been necessary to vary the plot in some respects; but as these alterations are always with a sound view of adding to the pantomimic interest of the piece, they are improvements, for which an apology is scarcely necessary. The ballet as it stands is a nice little story of two interesting orphans, emblazoned with much military pomp, and enlivened by an average share of comicality; for the young folks nothing can be better, for it is full of animal spirits, bustle, fun and motion; for children of a larger growth there are waltzes, polkas, single and double-barreled *pas*, and dances of all sorts and kinds. In addition to these, there is a fair amount of heavy business, in which an elderly military chieftain, of a choleric temperament, gives expression to bacchanalic emotions in a very effective and intelligible way. The chieftain in question was played by Mr. ROBBANI, and with such remarkable skill that the audience appreciated his every motion. This gentleman is a *great* pantomimist, and deserves to be studied as such.

The two principal dancers of the troupe, Mlle. LAMOUREUX and Signor BARATTI, have many opportunities in this ballet of proving their great superiority over their predecessors in the esteem of the public. The lady is all that is graceful, airy and light, and the gentleman absolutely does some things which are not universally and persistently done by all other male dancers. The *pas de deux* in the third act was one of the most finished performances of artistic dancing we have ever witnessed, and fully merited the rapturous applause with which it was greeted. Signora FRATESI played the part of *Guiseppe* with great animation and dramatic truth.

The ballet has been put on the stage neatly, costumes being generally good, and the groupings of the *corps de ballet* effective. The house was well filled, as it has been since the first night of this troupe. It would be a shame if it were otherwise, for in this dance-loving City Terpsichorean excellence should certainly be appreciated. It is conceded, and with perfect justice, that such an admirable company as that now playing at the Broadway Theatre has never been seen in this City. When times improve we expect to see the house crowded every night.

Signor DOMENICO RONZANI, the accomplished composer and director of the troupe, takes his first benefit to-night. We trust there will be a bumping house on the occasion.

Manufacturing Establishments.

It is stated that several manufacturing establishments in Newark, which suspended operations under the money pressure, will resume and re-employ many of their old hands.

The Cuyahoga Steam Furnace Company at Cleveland had made an assignment. Its assets exceed liabilities by $100,000. A few weeks since 100 operatives were discharged from this concern, and 200 more are thrown out of employment by its failure.

The hatters at Danbury and Bethel, Conn., have employed 2,250 operatives. They are now only working up their old stock, and not making a hat.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

By Telegraph to the New-York Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—No. 16 Wall-st., and 431 Broadway.

ARRIVAL OF THE GRANADA AT NEW-ORLEANS

Two Weeks Later from California, Oregon and South America.

$1,350,000 in Specie En Route to New-York.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Oct. 13.

The steamship *Granada* from New-York *via* Havana 10th inst., has arrived. She connected at Havana with the steamship *Northern Light* from Aspinwall for New-York, and brings the California mails of the 20th ult.

The *Northern Light* has one million and a quarter in treasure.

The *Granada* experienced a gale on the 3d and 4th and afterwards saw a wreck, but the name was indiscernible.

In California, WELLER's majority over both candidates was 11,000 votes.

The Legislature is largely Democratic.

Ex-Treasurer BATES, and ROWE, his Clerk, were both committed to jail in default of bail.

Chief-Justice MURRAY is dead.

Col. CAREY, of Tennessee, was killed in a duel with Mr. BLAIR.

The Overland Mail from San Antonio, Texas, reached San Diego on the 31st August. All well.

The report of the assassination of ALVAREZ, in Colima, Mexico, had reached San Francisco.

Disturbances had occurred near the boundary of Lower California between Americans and the authorities.

A Company was fitting out at San Diego—supposed to be fillibusters. Several Americans had been arrested.

It was reported that Governor CASTRO, of Lower California, fearing a revolution of his own people, had joined the Americans.

Slight shocks of earthquake have been felt near San Francisco.

The Oregon Constitutional Convention was in session, and had been slightly agitated on the question of Slavery.

The California markets were dull.

The accounts from the mines were good.

The South American Mail had arrived with later advices from Peru and Chili.

The English and French fleets had left the Chincha Islands, leaving them at the mercy of VIVANCO.

The murderers of Mr. SULLIVAN, the British Minister at Lima, have been discovered to be hired bravos. They have not been arrested, and their employers were unknown.

Nothing important had been received from Central America.

The Elections.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE ELECTION.

The following are the returns of the Pennsylvania State Election, so far as heard from:

	Packer.		Wilmot.	Hazlehurst.
Philadelphia	27,749		9,600	13,817
Cambria	1,200	gain.	—	—
Montgomery	2,000	maj.	—	—
Berks	6,000		—	—
Northumberland	1,500		—	—
Northampton	3,000		—	—
Montour	450		—	—
Lycoming	900		—	—
Schuylkill	2,500		—	—
Bedford	650		—	—
Cumberland	400		—	—
Indiana	—		1,000	—
Luzerne	1,500		—	—
Mifflin	100		—	—
Carbon	500		—	—
Westmoreland	800		—	—
Lehigh	1,000		—	—
Lancaster	—		1,000	—

In Philadelphia, the Democratic candidates for Canal Commissioner and Supreme Court Judge have about the same majority as Packer. All the Democratic candidates have been elected to the Legislature and county offices. Ludlow, Democrat, has 5,300 majority over Conrad, for Judge of the Court of Common Pleas.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Oct. 14—10½ P. M.

The returns are coming in from most of the counties, and show Democratic majorities with few exceptions.

Alleghany County, which has been counted at recent elections as a Republican stronghold, now shows but a small majority for Wilmot. The rest of the ticket is close and uncertain in the County. The Democrats probably elect their candidate for Commissioner and two Representatives to the Legislature.

OHIO STATE ELECTION.

The returns of the Ohio election come in very slowly. Thus far the telegraph has furnished us with only the following:

Counties.	Payne, Dem.	Chase, Repub
Fairfield	1,200	—
Toledo	400	—
Franklin	700	—
Portage	—	800
Cleveland	321	—

The following are the Democratic majorities in the counties heard from:

Stark County	300	Lucas County	200
Wayne County	300	Henry	150
Sandusky	400	Defiance	200

The following are the Republican majorities:

Loraine County	1,363	Lake County	1,403
Medina County	800	Cuyahoga Co. (Cleveland and 7 towns)	400
Huron Co. (10 towns)	480		
Wood County	250		

The Democratic gain is considerably over that of last Fall, but is not in sufficient ratio as yet to carry the State.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, Oct. 14—P. M.

Preble County gives 500 majority for Chase, the Republican candidate for Governor.

Clinton County gives 700 majority for Chase.

Warren County gives 720 majority for Chase.

Clermont County gives 500 majority for Payne, the Democratic candidate for Governor.

Butler County gives 1,200 majority for PAYNE.

Pickaway County gives 550 majority for PAYNE.

Fairfield County gives 16 majority for PAYNE.

Muskingum County gives 400 majority for PAYNE.

Montgomery County gives 600 majority for PAYNE.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, Oct. 14—12½ P. M.

Perry County 450 majority for Payne.

Morgan County 600 majority for Payne.

Hamilton County 3,500 majority for Payne.

Greene County 1,200 majority for Chase.

Hardin County 130 majority for Chase.

The Democratic gain in forty counties is 7,000.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, Oct. 14—1 A. M.

Further returns show large Democratic gains. In forty-five counties the Democratic gain is about 10,000. The vote on all hands is considered close, and the result for Governor is doubtful. The Legislature is probably Democratic.

IOWA STATE ELECTION.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, Oct. 14.

Burlington, (Iowa)—SAMUELS, Democratic candidate for Governor, has a majority of 150 in this city.

Davenport, (Iowa.)—The Republican candidate for Governor has a majority of 200 in this city.

INDIANA ELECTION.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, Oct. 14.

An election took place in Indiana, yesterday, to fill the vacancies in the Supreme Court of the State, caused by the resignations of Judges Goakins and Stuart; also for County Clerks and Commissioners. The Democrats claim that under the Constitution the vacancies in the Supreme Court must be filled by the Governor—therefore they made no nominations.

Marion County elects a Republican Clerk and Commissioner.

Desperate Riots in Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Oct. 14.

There were riots here last night. The Turner Hall, a German tavern, was attacked by a political club. Windows were smashed in several other sections of the City last night. The American procession were fired into by Democrats, and the houses from which the shots were fired were sacked. A number of persons were wounded, including four police officers. The election for the City Council is progressing quietly this morning, but warm work is apprehended.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Oct. 14—P. M.

A riot broke out this afternoon between the Americans of the Fifth and the Democrats of the Eighth Wards. Muskets and pistols were freely used, and it is said that several persons were killed.

The police captured a quantity of muskets at Jackson Hall, in the Eighth Ward. Police Officer JORDAN was killed, and others were wounded. It is thought several persons were killed.

Another riot is reported as progressing at Lexington Market, in the western section of the city.

The police captured a quantity of firearms from the New-Market Engine-house.

Later.—The election to-day has resulted in the success of the American ticket in every Ward in the city except the Eighth. In many of the Wards the Democrats had no candidates. The vote polled is very small.

The riots have all been quelled. So far only one person is known to be dead, policeman JORDAN. Several are badly wounded, mostly police officers.

From Washington.

THE CASE OF DR. VAN CAMP—THE ACTS OF JUDGE JENKINS DISAVOWED—CENTRAL AMERICAN AFFAIRS, &C.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Oct. 14.

The State Department has officially disavowed the acts of Judge JENKINS, late U. S. Commercial Agent at Apia, Navigator's Islands, and declared that he was utterly without law or other authority for the seizure and sale of property of Dr. VAN CAMP and others, as related in your columns some months since. With a view to the vindication of Dr. VAN CAMP, late U. S. Consul at the above-named port, Mr. DERRICKSON, the new Commercial Agent, has been directed to make thorough investigation and report.

Meantime, VAN CAMP has been swindled out of some hundred thousand dollars, for which he has no remedy, except by a special act of Congress, before whom it is his intention to bring the case. This case shows the importance of making our Consulates abroad valuable enough to secure good and competent men, and of compelling them to give bonds in sufficient amount to afford relief to any whom they may willfully cause to suffer loss under cover of official power and duty. S.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Oct. 14.

The Postmaster-General left here this morning for Philadelphia and New-York, to look after sites for Post-Offices in those cities.

It is not true, as stated, that the Government of *Nicaragua recognized* and agreed to the details of the treaty with that Republic, adopted at a Cabinet meeting. The question is still under consideration. YRISSARI, the Minister of Nicaragua, has left for New-York.

From St. Louis.

COURT MARTIAL OF COLONEL SUMNER—INDIAN DEPREDATIONS—MISSOURI LEGISLATURE.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, Oct. 13.

General SMITH issues special orders for the convening of a Court Martial, at Fort Leavenworth, on the 1st of November, for the trial of Colonel SUMNER. The charges are not stated.

On the night of the 1st inst., some Pawnee Indians stole fourteen mules, four horses and a number of cattle, from Fort Riley. A party of troops have gone in pursuit of them.

The Legislature of Missouri meet on Monday next.

The utmost confidence prevails that ample provision will be made for the payment of the State interest in January next.

From New-Orleans.

GEN. WALKER AND HENNINGSEN—HEALTH OF THE CITY.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Oct. 13.

Gen. HENNINGSEN arrived here to-day.

Gen. WALKER's movements will be determined in a few days.

The deaths in this city last week were 123, of which 12 were from yellow fever.

Falling in of the old Mohawk Bridge.

SCHENECTADY, Wednesday, Oct. 14.

The flooring of the old Mohawk Bridge gave way this forenoon, precipitating about fifty head of cattle a distance of eighteen feet into the river. Only one of the cows was injured. This is the first accident that has occurred since the building of the bridge by THEODORE BURR in 1806. It is expected to be repaired by to-morrow morning.

Republican Nominations for Albany County.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Oct. 14.

At the Republican County Convention to-day, HENRY A. BRIGHAM, of West Troy, received the nomination for State Senator, and ADAM VAN ALLEN for County Treasurer.

The Reported Death of Commodore Stewart.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Oct. 14.

The reported death of Commodore STEWART was incorrect. He has been *quite ill, but his health is* now improving.

Cambridge Cattle Market.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Oct. 14.

At the Cambridge Cattle Market to-day, the best beef cattle were pressed for sale at $6@$7 50 ₩ cwt., —*a falling off of $2 within two weeks.* Very few sales were made.

Disaster to the Bark Lucern.

NORFOLK, Wednesday, Oct. 14.

The bark *Lucern*, from the coast of Africa, bound to New-York, arrived here to-day, in a leaking condition, and with spars damaged, and crew sick.

Meeting of the Stockholders and Bondholders of the New-York and Erie Railroad.

In compliance with a call of the Board of Directors of the New-York and Erie Railroad, a meeting *of the Stock* and Bondholders of that Company was held last evening in the Lecture-room of Clinton Hall, *Astor-place*, for the purpose of raising a cash subscription sufficient to enable the Corporation to resume its payments. The attendance was quite large.

Mr. CHAS. A. DAVIS was chosen Chairman, and Mr. CHAS. A. PECK, Secretary.

Mr. DAVIS, in the course of a few preliminary remarks, said that if he were asked at this moment to determine, he having the power so to decide, whether to stop the progress, ingress and egress at Sandy Hook and the Sound, or the Erie Railroad, as with reference to the interests of New-York, he would say stop the two first and let the Erie Railroad run. [Applause.]

Mr. LATHERS, on behalf of the Director's Board, appealed to the stockholders for aid in obviating the embarrassments in which the Road now finds itself involved. In our school-boy days, he said, we read of a certain sybil who went to TARQUIN, the Roman Emperor, offered him nine books, and asked a price for them that was considered by TARQUIN as very dear, and TARQUIN, like a prudent man, refused to buy them. She went off, burned three of them, returned with the rest, and to his astonishment offered them at the same price. But still he declined to make the purchase. She went off again, burned three more, came back and offered him the remaining three at the price asked at first for the nine. He was somewhat startled at her pertinacity, and concluded finally to buy them. The bargain was effected, and, on looking over the books, he found that they were of great consequence to Rome, and he would have given three times the sum to have got the rest of them. Now, they (the stockholders) were the Tarquin, and the Erie Railroad Company was the sybil. It had approached them three times, but, fortunately, it had not burned the books, though the people had, and three were still left. Whether the stockholders would allow them to be burned, and whether, with them, they would allow $22,000,000 of property, in the ownership of which they were large participants, to be destroyed, was the question now to be determined. Mr. LATHERS entered into a very clear and elaborate statement of the affairs of the Road, exhibited its future profitableness, provided it were relieved from its present difficulties, asserted that it was a much safer investment than the Banks, because it could show tangible and available property to meet all its indebtedness, and urged the wisdom and necessity of the stock and bondholders complying with the plan of relief suggested by the Board of Directors, viz.: that the loan of six millions be raised by each of the subscribers and bondholders buying one or more of the bonds for $200, which is the present market price, and that they subscribe $1,000 or more in cash installments, beginning with the month of December and running over several months. That would be $1,200 in all, at the minimum, and would buy two of the secured bonds of $2,000. In that way he was confident of a satisfactory termination to the present difficulty; and he farthermore expressed his belief that the six million mortgage would be good, even though the road went into the hands of a receiver.

Mr. SAMUEL J. RUGGLES expressed his own intention to procure a personal interest in the stock, and showed by calculation that in purchasing five of the two hundred-dollar bonds, in addition to the cash subscription of $1,000, he could secure to himself 21 per cent. profit for twenty-seven years. He dwelt at length on the vast increase of trade on the road, arising from the constantly increasing population, industry and productions of the West. Every two-and-a-half minutes, he said, a customer was born for the Erie Railroad, and that customer was certain as death and taxes. Would the seven millions of well-fed people of the West cease that production or keep steadily on in discharging that great duty? There were some duties which might be neglected, but certainly that would not. [Laughter.]

CHAIRMAN—There is no probability of "suspension" in that. [Renewed laughter.]

Mr. RUGGLES proceeded, and declared that not only was the Erie Railroad by at least one-half better than the Erie Canal, but that it was even better as a medium of transportation than that which God gave in the Mississippi River. He indulged in some very extensive predictions as to the future greatness of the commerce between the East and West, and concluded amid much applause.

Resolutions were then passed, prohibiting the directors from incurring a greater amount of floating debt than $250,000, and directing them to call a half-yearly meeting of shareholders, for the purpose of informing them as to the condition and prospects of the road.

In the meantime the books had been opened for subscription, and a considerable amount was entered. Then the meeting adjourned.

THE FOG.—The two boats running on the South Tenth-street, Williamsburg, ferry are in ill-luck. On Monday the *George Washington* struck the wharf in Brooklyn and broke her rudder, obliging them to haul her off for repairs. Yesterday morning quite a serious disaster befell the *George Law*. Upon her first trip in the morning at 5 o'clock, in the dense fog, she struck the bows of the ship *Arrowinga*, lying at the foot of Clinton-street, and had one side of her ladies' cabin carried away by the ship's cathead and anchor which was hanging by it. The top of the saloon was broken down, and the side destroyed from the wheelhouse to the end of the cabin. Her hull was not injured. Nobody was hurt by the crash. The deck was shored up, and the boat continued to run through the day. The damage, which will amount to about $300, will be repaired in a day or two. The other boat will take her place on the line this morning.

The *Huntback*, of the Staten Island ferry, [illegible] was injured by the collision with the *Southfield*, was to be put on again to-day. During the day there was not fog enough to interrupt travel on the ferries, and no other disaster occurred.

THE WEATHER, STEAMERS, &C.—The wind yesterday morning was again from the northeast, accompanied by the dense fog which had prevailed since Monday afternoon. The ferries have been running with about the usual regularity. We do not hear of any collisions or accidents.

The steamers *Vanderbilt*, from Havre and Southampton, *Asia*, from Liverpool, *Northern Light*, from Aspinwall, with the San Francisco mails of the 20th ult., *Daniel Webster*, from New-Orleans, Havana and Key West, the *Augusta*, from Savannah, and the *Marion*, from Charleston, are all over due, and may be detained near the Hook by the fog.

The ships *Phœnix*, for Liverpool, and *G. B. Lamar*, are detained at Quarantine by thick weather.

☞ We are requested to state that Dr. WM. H. DWINELLE has returned to the country, and resumed his professional duties at No. 2 Bond-street.

Daniel S. Donelson, brother of Andrew J. Donelson, of Tennessee, publishes a card in the Nashville papers in defence of his reputation against charges made public by Andrew. He declares that the charges shall go unanswered, because he does not choose to enter into a fratricidal contest.

[Advertisement.]

A CARD FROM THE EVERETT HOUSE

TO THE PUBLIC.

As the Everett House, Union-square, has been among the principal hotels to share in the general prosperity of the City and country, so it is determined, in order to show its sympathy with the reverses of the times, to be the first to respond to the prevailing adversity. *Grateful for the past and continued* patronage of the public, therefore, the proprietor takes this opportunity to announce that on and after to-day he will reduce the price of Winter board, so as to suit the existing depression. At the same time, however, he will not reduce the comforts of his *guests, nor* spare any of the attentions which have given his house its reputation.

HAWLEY D. CLAPP.

[Advertisement.]

ARCHIBALD YOUNG AND HOAGLAN

Will sell their large WHOLESALE STOCK OF CLOTHING AT RETAIL for cash.

All kinds of money taken.

No. 314 Broadway,

Over the Mercantile Agency.

[Advertisement.]

TAYLOR'S

International Hotel

and

Saloons,

Broadway, corner Franklin-street.

[Advertisement.]

CHEER UP! AND DRIVE AWAY DULL CARE.—BRIGHT PROSPECTS OF GOOD TIMES NEAR AT HAND.—Is the exhortation of manager PURDY to his patrons, and good advice it is. The mind needs recreation from the *gloomy thoughts* of financial cares, and Purdy's National Theatre is the very place to enjoy a *good hearty* laugh and forget the troubles of the day. To-night "Bion the Wanderer" (the new drama from the *Ledger* story) is to be performed, with the fairy spectacle of the "Magic Well" and comedy of "In and out of Place." Go early.

[Advertisement.]

FREDRICKS' PHOTOGRAPHIC TEMPLE OF ART.—Ladies' entrance No. 587 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel. Gentlemen's entrance No. 585 Broadway. Photographs, Daguerreotypes, Hallotypes, Ambrotypes. Visitors to the City are respectfully invited to examine the productions of this magnificent establishment. Hours from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M.

[Advertisement.]

☞ HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT IS NOT A MERE SURFACE SALVE.—It does not begin and end by simply skinning over an ulcer, or discharging the redness of inflammation from the cuticle. On the contrary, it *sinks*, with the aid of gentle friction, to the creative cause of the disease in the flesh, the fibres, and the larger blood vessels, and expels it.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, and No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-street, New-York.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

SINGER'S NEW FAMILY SEWING MACHINE.—The latest and the best. Price, with iron stand complete, $100. This machine is adapted to perform a greater variety of work, in better style, than any family sewing machine before the public, and is unsurpassed in finish and beauty. Also, all the standard sewing machines so well known and so highly approved for all manufacturing purposes. For sale by I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

RICH CARPETING—GREAT REDUCTION OF PRICES.—SMITH & LOUNSBERY, No. 456 Broadway, near Grand-st., are now offering their large stock of VELVET, TAPESTRY, BRUSSELS, THREE-PLY and INGRAIN CARPETING, of this FALL'S IMPORTATION, at a great reduction from recent rates.

NOTICE.

$600,000 worth of

FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING

TO BE SOLD OUT AT A GREAT SACRIFICE.

In view of the financial panic, and of the fact that it may continue some weeks longer so as to leave us with an immense stock on hand too late in the season, we have concluded

TO CLOSE IT OUT AT ONCE.

It consists of a large assortment of every description of

ELEGANT FALL AND WINTER GARMENTS,

Manufactured with great taste, either from goods of our own importation or getting up. Also a superb stock of

FURNISHING GOODS,

Shirts of our own manufacture, robes, shawls, gloves, &c., &c. The money of all solvent banks in this and the surrounding State taken at par.

We have on hand also a large stock of

VERY LOW-PRICED CLOTHING FOR

Southern and Western trade,

Which we will close out to dealers at a

Very heavy per centage less than cost.

D. DEVLIN & CO.,

Corner of Broadway and Warren-st., New-York.

SEWING MACHINES.—WATSON'S $10 SEWING Machines are now for sale at No. 449 Broadway. These are the only machines really suitable for family use, and their price places them within the reach of all. Persons intending to purchase a Sewing Machine will do well to examine these household favorites before paying from $75 to $150 for heavy, cumbersome or complicated ones. It requires but one hour's tuition to become skillful operators. Lessons given gratis. The machine has just been sustained by verdict of the United States Circuit Court.

WATSON, WOOSTER & CO., No. 449 Broadway.

PROF. ALEX. C. BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS

Is the

BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE

For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all Druggists and Perfumers.

LOOK AT THIS.

One Thousand pairs of Gents' and Boys' Boots and Shoes of the best quality, a little soiled, at one-half of the usual price. Come and see at CAHILL'S, No. 377 Broadway.

BELOW COST. BELOW COST. BELOW COST. Tremendous sacrifice in carpeting, oil-cloths, hearth-rugs, door-mats, floor-druggets, mattings, &c., to retire from business.

J. HYATT,

No. 210 Bowery, opposite Rivington-st.

JOHN WOOD'S GYMNASIUM, NOS. 4 AND 6 EAST 28th-st., near 5th-av., should be attended by all young men of sedentary habits. Classes now forming. Boys' Classes Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 3½ o'clock P. M.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

S. C. HERRING & CO.'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES.—The subscribers, grateful for past favors and finding that a discriminating public were bestowing their patronage to that extent that more warerooms were necessary to exhibit all their stock, have opened their depot, by opening an extensive wareroom [illegible] on Broadway, at No. 251, corner of Murray-st., opposite the City Hall. This enlargement of warerooms, with the recent extensive enlargement of their factory, will enable the subscribers to keep on hand, at all times a larger stock of fire and burglar-proof safes than any other establishment in the world. Particular attention will be had to constructing safes for private families to match with other furniture, for the security of plate and jewelry, (and housekeepers are invited to call and examine for themselves.) Also, will keep on hand and make to order, all kinds of money chests, vault doors and bank vaults, Hall's patent powder-proof locks for banks or store doors, Jones' patent permutation bank lock, and Crygier's patent letter lock, without key.

S. C. HERRING & CO.,

Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-st., and

No. 251 Broadway, cor. Murray-st., New-York.

WAUPUN, Wis., Aug. 24, 1857.

Mr. LANSING BONNELL, Milwaukie.

Agent for Herring & Co.'s Patent Safe.

DEAR SIR: The Herring Champion Safe that I purchased of you, was in my store at the time it was burned last March. The heat was so great that it melted off the brass plates and knob on the front of the safe. The door was warped so badly from the heat, that I was obliged to cut it open. But I am happy to say to you, the contents of the safe were preserved in *my perfect satisfaction*.

Y. C. SNOW.

PORTABLE DRESSING CASES, WHICH IN MANY respects surpass the imported, being furnished with the first quality of goods, and contain all that is requisite for the toilet, for sale by J. & S. SAUNDERS, store only at No. 7 Astor House.

JET AND GOLD JEWELRY—COMPRISING BRACElets, pins, ear-rings, necklaces, studs, &c. Jet and gold cross ear-rings and pins. Jet ornaments of all descriptions, at OSBORNE, BOARDMAN & TOWNSEND'S, No. 527 Broadway, corner of Spring-st.

FINE CUTLERY.—PEN, POCKET AND SPORTING Knives. Also, a large variety of choice Razors, which will be warranted to the purchaser. For sale by J. & S. SAUNDERS, store only at No. 7 Astor House.

MARRIED.

STANLY—GREVIT.—In this City, on Wednesday, Oct. 14, 1857, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Thomas Armitage, M. C. STANLY to EMMA L. GREVIT, all of New-York.

NORTON—TRUMBULL.—On Tuesday evening, Oct. 13, at the First Presbyterian Church, by Rev. Dr. Cutler, HENRY D. NORTON, of San Antonio, Texas, to MARY L. TRUMBULL, of Brooklyn.

JOHNSON—PRULAND.—On Tuesday, Oct. 13, by Rev. Wm. F. Corbit, Mr. JOHN H. JOHNSON to Miss SARAH E. PRULAND.

EAGER—MCLAREN.—At Newburg, on Wednesday, Oct. 14, by Rev. Dr. McLaren, JOHN M. EAGER, of New-York City, to MARGARETTE C., daughter of the officiating clergyman.

MOORE—HOBBS.—At Yonkers, on Tuesday, Oct. 13, at St. John's Church, by Rev. A. B. Carter, SAMUEL A. MOORE, of New-York, to CAROLINE FRANCES, daughter of J. Hobbs, Esq., of Yonkers.

FORBES—JOHNSON.—At Poughkeepsie, N. Y., on Tuesday, Oct. 13, by Rev. W. L. Peck, GEORGE FORBES to SARAH A., youngest daughter of the late W. Johnson, of New-York.

DIED.

CORLIES.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, Oct. 14, MARGARET J., wife of Edmund W. Corlies, of this City, aged 26 years.

Her remains will be taken to Shrewsbury, N. J. The steamboat *Ocean Wave* leaves foot of Robinson-st. on Friday morning, 16th inst., at 6½ o'clock. The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral at the residence of J. Hubbard Corlies, at Shrewsbury, without further notice.

SMITH.—In this City, on Wednesday, Oct. 14, WARREN TREADWELL, only son of St. Clair and Mary L. Smith, aged 2 years and 5 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his father, No. 77 West 20th-st., on Friday morning, the 16th inst., at 9½ o'clock, without further invitation.

UNDERHILL.—In Brooklyn, on 4th day, (Wednesday,) 10th month (Oct.) 14, of congestion of the lungs, SARAH UNDERHILL, widow of Adonijah, in the 65th year of her age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on 6th day (Friday,) the 16th inst., at Friends Meeting-House, in Schermerhorn-st., near Boerum, at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

MORAN.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, *Oct. 14, 1857*, Mr. DANIEL MORAN, aged 77 years.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Friday, 16th inst., at 9 o'clock A. M., from St. Paul's Church, Court-st., corner of Congress-st., without further invitation.

HAMILTON.—At New-Brighton, S. I., on Tuesday, Oct. 13, EDGAR DOUGLAS CLYDESDALE, youngest son of Charles Kennedy and Margaret Magoote Hamilton.

His remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery on Thursday morning for interment.

JONES.—At South Oyster Bay, L. I., on Wednesday, Oct. 14, WILLIAM, youngest son of Elbert and Caroline Floyd Jones, in the 7th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from the residence of his father, on Saturday, the 17th, at 1½ o'clock.

MUDGE.—At Lawrence, Kansas, on Saturday, Sept. 26, GIDEON MUDGE, aged about 35 years. Deceased had relatives residing somewhere in the State of New-York, but it is not known where.

A CARD.

In consequence of the late heavy failures in the gentlemen's Furnishing Goods line, and the great sacrifices made at the auction sales of these goods, we have determined to offer our complete and unequaled stock of the above goods at less prices than their original cost.

Our stock has been selected with great care, for the reputation of our house demanded that only the finest and best goods made should be offered for sale by us.

The reduction in price is real, and offers an opportunity seldom met with to obtain the finest *goods at less prices* than the ordinary ones sell at under more favorable circumstances. We offer

BAJOU'S GENTLEMEN'S KID GLOVES,

For 85 cents.

CARTWRIGHT AND WARNER'S MERINO UNDER-CLOTHES,

For $1 25 for Shirts, and $1 50 for Drawers.

DRESSING ROBES,

Costing $22 to $38, for $16 to $20.

MORNING JACKETS

For $5; cost $7 50 to $8.

HALF-HOSE,

Best British make, costing $2 50 to $3 25, for $2 to $2 50 a dozen.

ENGLISH SILK MACINTOSHES,

costing $15 to import, for $10.

SUPERFINE THREAD GLOVES,

from 25 cents upwards.

ELEGANT NEW STYLE VELVET TIES,

selling at $2 25 now, for $1 50.

FRENCH FANCY SHIRTS,

cost $2 50 to import, for $2.

A long line of ties, cravats, stocks; linen and cambric handkerchiefs; bordered do.; riding gloves, gauntlets, and fur-lined do.; and a large assortment, in which ladies can find cravats suitable for boys for 25 cents each.

One price, and for cash only.

A. & G. A. ARNOUX,

Broadway, under St. Nicholas Hotel.

TREES AND PLANTS.

The season for planting trees has arrived. PARSONS & Co., Flushing, L. I., offer to purchasers a large stock of Ornamented and Fruit Trees, Roses, Greenhouse Plants, &c. Catalogues by mail, or at No. 20 Wall-st., New-York.

THE GENERAL SUSPENSION.

Notes of the following banks are taken at EVANS' Extensive Clothing Warehouse, Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-st., between Gold and Cliff sts., as follows:

New-York City Banks	par.	
NEW-YORK STATE.		
Bank of Orleans	50	cents on the dollar.
Reciprocity Bank	50	"
Sackets Harbor Bank	50	"
Tompkins County Bank	50	"
Yates County Bank	50	"
All other New-York State Banks	par.	
NEW-JERSEY.		
All the Banks in this State at	par.	
PENNSYLVANIA.		
All the Banks of this State	par.	
CONNECTICUT.		
Bank of Hartford County	90	"
Exchange Bank, Hartford	90	"
Bank of North America	90	"
Bridgeport City Bank	90	"
Charter Oak	90	"
Mercantile Bank	90	"
Pawcatuck Bank	90	"
Windham County Bank	90	"
Colchester Bank	70	"
All other Connecticut Banks	par.	
RHODE ISLAND.		
Rhode Island Central	75	"
Bank of South County	80	"
Hopkinton Bank	50	"
Tiverton and Far Wickford Bank	50	"
All other Rhode Island Banks	par.	
MASSACHUSETTS.		
All the Banks in this State	par.	
VERMONT.		
South Royalton Bank	75	"
Danby Bank	50	"
Stork Bank	50	"
NEW-HAMPSHIRE.		
Ware Bank	50	"
All other New-Hampshire Banks	par.	
MAINE.		
Sanford and Moosam River B'ks	50	"
All other Banks in this State	par.	

PHELAN'S

IMPROVED BILLIARD TABLES.

Patented Feb. 19, 1856. Salesrooms, Nos. 786 and 788 Broadway. Manufactory, No. 53 Ann-st., New-York.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Name.	Leave.	For	Date.
City of Washington	New-York	Liverpool	Oct. 15
Fulton	New-York	Havre	Oct. 17
New-York	New-York	Glasgow	Oct. 17
Niagara	Boston	Liverpool	Oct. 21
Atlantic	New-York	Liverpool	Oct. 24
Kangaroo	New-York	Liverpool	Oct. 28

FROM EUROPE.

Name.	Leave.	For	Date.
Borussia	Hamburg	New-York	Oct. 1
Vanderbilt	Southampton	New-York	Oct. 2
Edinburgh	Glasgow	New-York	Oct. 3
Asia	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. 3
North American	Liverpool	Quebec	Oct. 7
North Star	Southampton	New-York	Oct. 7
Kangaroo	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. 7
Europa	Liverpool	Boston	Oct. 10

FOR CALIFORNIA, ETC.

Name.	Leave.	For	Date.
Illinois	New-York	Aspinwall	Oct. 20
Empire City	New-York	Havana	Oct. 17

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship *James Adger, for Charleston*—Miss O'Leary, Mrs. M. F. Marsh, Miss Ashby, Miss Turner, [illegible], Mrs. Hotchkiss, V. B. Matthew, E. [illegible], [illegible], H. Johnson, H. Mitchell, [illegible], J. Gazzale, Mr. Lovell and lady, Wm. T. Henry, Miss M. [illegible], [illegible], Jos. Greer, H. Mitchelly, T. C. [illegible], lady, 3 children and servant, F. H. Jackson and lady, Miss M. Holre, J. W. Mallet and lady, [illegible] Scott, [illegible] Holland, Mrs. [illegible] Wagner and friend, Miss M. J. Davis, Mrs. [illegible], Mrs. Archbald, H. Bland, lady, child and servant, Master Bland, Miss D. Morral, Miss [illegible], Miss Burrows, Mr. Daniel, J. Waite, J. S. Thompson, Mr. Mortimer, J. Raymond, Mr. Billy, Mr. Tate, Mr. [illegible], Mr. Mathie, Miss Bailey, Miss Stafford, G. Hutcheson and lady, Wm. Fox, J. F. Meyer, Wm. Hatley, James Grant, Wm. Brewster, F. Muller, George Jenkins, George Simonon, F. Lee, D. Binns, John Lyles, M. Wood and lady, John Ash, J. Welsh, Wm. Anderson, Wm. Wright, James Lawler, M. Cunningham, F. Rankin, J. Franey, A. Wells, Jas. Erwin, Wm. Watts, J. Cunningham, F. Bergen, J. C. Donaldson, Wm. A. Watts, J. C. [illegible], P. A. Phelan, and 160 in the steerage.

In steamship *Roanoke, for Norfolk, Petersburg and Richmond*—Albert William, Frank Morell, Ralph Porter, Louis Coehn, Joel Van Pelt, G. Potter, lady and 2 [illegible], Miss Smith, Miss V. B. Mach, Miss Burke, Miss V. [illegible]away, E. Yeaks, Mrs. Rushmore, Miss [illegible], [illegible] Hunter and lady, Miss Hunter, Mrs. Smith, [illegible], Mrs. De Bree, Mrs. Lawson, 2 Misses Lawson, [illegible] Smith and lady, Miss O'Sullivan, and [illegible] in the steerage.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship *Augusta, from Savannah*—George Ellis [illegible], Miss Habersham, Miss Hubbell, Miss Greenwood, Mrs. Cassaday, Miss Mitchell, W. W. Caldwell, W. W. Parker, R. G. Stacy, George Owens, W. G. Drake, S. W. Jones, R. T. Boyd, C. B. Hobart, L. L. Stryer, J. M. [illegible], M. J. Rice, and 22 in the steerage.

In ship *Mary Robinson, from Bombay*—Mrs. Condren, child and nurse.

In schooner *Kate Weston, from Malaga*—John [illegible], N. Cavamas.

In bark *Jane Daggett, from Glasgow*—Miss Jane Brown, of Scotland.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 6 19 | Sun sets..... 5 23 | Moon rises... [illegible]

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 6 59 | Gov. Island. 7 43 | Hell Gate... [illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, Oct. 14.

Cleared.

Steamships Roanoke, Skinner, Norfolk, Ludlam & Pleasants; James Adger, Turner, Charleston, [illegible]; Tileston; City of Washington, Petrie, Liverpool, J. G. Dale.

Ships W. Stetson, Jordan, New-Orleans, [illegible] & Sons; Junius, Erskine, New-Orleans, [illegible]; Brewer, (Swed.,) Westray, Rotterdam, [illegible].

Barks Carolina, (Swed.,) Westerberg, [illegible] & Meincke; Exchange, Jones, Apalachicola, [illegible] Hazard; Damon, Bartlett, Valparaiso, [illegible]; Kate Heath, Ketcham, Cardenas, [illegible]; Elizabeth, Foster, Palermo.

Brigs M. Lowell, Pomeroy, La Guayra, [illegible] & Co.; E. Drummond, Cheesboro, Aspinwall; [illegible] Light, Eedale, Windsor, J. S. Whitney & Co.

Schooners Alarm, (Br.,) Brobam, Tercera, [illegible] Co.; J. Miller, Miner, Apalachicola, Eagle & Hazard; Jonas Smith, Lynch, Wilmington, J. Smith & Co.; [illegible]olite, Ackley, Brasos, Shiers & Oliver; Mary [illegible], Price, Georgetown, &c., B. Blossom & Son; [illegible], Salem, R. W. Ropes & Co.; Alba, Merrihew, [illegible], E. S. Powell; Queen of the South, Weeks, [illegible], W. W. Russell; M. Mankin, Ryder, [illegible] Sprague.

Sloop J. Adams, Halleck, New-Haven, J. B. [illegible].

Arrived.

U. S. mail steamship Augusta, Woodhull, Savannah [illegible] hours, with mdse. and passengers to S. L. Mitchill. Monday, 3:15 P. M., 30 miles N. E. from Frying Pan Shoals, passed steamship Alabama, hence for Savannah. Tuesday, 3:15 P. M., lat. 36 40, lon. [illegible], passed steamship Chesapeake, bound S. Off Barnegat, passed [illegible] Belle, from Savannah (with naval stores) for [illegible], schr. Ida, at Savannah for New-York. The Augusta did not leave Savannah until Sunday at 10 [illegible], experienced strong easterly gales the entire passage.

Ship Mary Robinson, (of New-Bedford,) Condren, Bombay 98 ds., via St. Helena Sept. 1, with linseed to order.

Ship Lizzie Oakford, (of Boston,) Kelley, Calcutta May 30, and Sands Head 10th, with linseed, &c., to order. Sept. 25, lat. 29 30, lon. 69 20, came in contact with ship Eugenia, Capt. Crook, of and from Baltimore bound to Kingston, Jam.; kept with her through the night, and then took off Capt. C. and crew, having left her in a sinking condition, (before reported.) The L. O. has been 15 *days N. of Hatteras; had a pilot on board 5 days.*

Ship Fidelia, McGill, Liverpool Sept. 14, with mdse. and 300 passengers to C. H. Marshall & Co. Had 1 death on board during the passage. Experienced heavy weather; lost foresail and foretopsail.

Ship Robert L. Lane, Couillard, Liverpool Sept. 9, with mdse. and 320 passengers to T. Richardson & Co. Sept. 23, lat. 44, lon. 28, in a gale from S. W., lost mizzen yard, split sails, &c. 27th, lat. 44 30, lon. 32, had a heavy gale from E.; split sails, &c. Had very heavy gales up to the Banks, since which light winds and calms.

Bark Wilhelmine, Dillingham, Rio Janeiro Aug. 31, and 5 ds. from Hampton Roads, with coffee to Oelrichs & Co.

Bark Vickery, Booth, Loando, (West Coast of Africa,) Aug. 29, with oil, &c., to J. A. Machado & Co. Sept. 25, lat. 21 40, lon. 59 14, *Joseph Turner*, seaman, after stabbing the cook, *Nicolas Butler*, (colored,) three several times, jumped overboard; lowered a boat, but could not save him. The V. has experienced light winds and calms for the N. for the last 10 days.

Bark William, Patterson, Malaga, and 50 ds. from Gibraltar, with fruit, &c., to Dedevey, Cheede & Palmer. Experienced light winds and calms the entire passage.

Bark Jane Daggett, Lambert, Glasgow Sept. 15, with mdse. to Dunham & Dimon.

Brig Mary Ann, Soule, Dorchester 7 ds., with stone to E. King.

Brig Rebecca & Frances, Gottrell, Eastport 9 ds., with laths to Sturges & Co.

Brig Itaska, (of Orrington,) Mitchell, Buenos Ayres 58 ds., with hides, &c., to E. P. Buck & Co.

Brig Sea Foam, Price, Rio Janeiro Sept. 1, with coffee to Siffken & Ironsides. Sept. 28, passed Bermuda; saw but 2 vessels in port—one Hamburg steamer and the American bark.

Schr. Kate Weston, Ellis, Malaga Sept. 8, and Gibraltar —, with fruit, &c., to Giro, Francia & Co. No date, passed the wreck of bark Bee.

Schr. Loyal Scranton, Lowden, Savannah 10 ds., with cotton, &c., to Scranton & Tallman. Experienced heavy N. N. E. and N. E. gales the entire passage; lost jib and stern davits. Been 3 days off the Hook in a dense fog.

Schr. Cyrene, Parry, Millbridge 5 ds., with spars to L. Snow.

Schr. Advance, Layton, Millbridge 5 ds., with lumber to L. Snow.

Schr. Harvest, Lawrence, Gloucester, fish.

Schr. Leader, Berson, Providence.

Steamer Curlew, Williams, Providence 30 hours, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Steamer Jackson, Baker, Baltimore 5 ds., with mdse. to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Below.

One of Dunham & Dimon's 3-masted schrs., a Dutch galliot, and several square-rigged vessels.

Sailed.

Steamships Arabia, (Br.,) Stone, Liverpool; Arago, (Br.,) Benson, Bremen; Roanoke, Skinner, Norfolk.

WIND—During the day, N. E. to N. N. E., with fog.

Memoranda.

The steamboat Empire State, of the Fall River Line, which ran on the rocks on the lower end of Blackwell's Island, was this morning taken on the large Balance Dock for repairs. About 100 feet of her bottom timbers is stove in; also several timbers broken and otherwise. The amount of damage will, it is said, cost about $10,000.

The clipper-ship Orpheus, 1,300 tons register, was this morning taken on the Sectional Dock for repairs. She will be stripped, recaulked and newly coppered.

By Telegraph.

NORFOLK, Oct. 13.—Bark Lucerne, from the Coast of Africa, with palm oil, put in here in distress, leaking, and with loss of spars and sails.

Notice to Mariners.

The Spanish Government has given notice that a temporary fixed light has been placed on Cay Piedras, at the entrance of Cardenas Bay, on the north side of the Island of Cuba, in lieu of the light-house on that place, which was blown down in the gale of the 25th of August, 1856. The light stands at a height of 64 English feet above the mean level of the sea, and should be visible from the deck of a ship in ordinary weather at a distance of 10 miles.

The Superintendent of the United States Coast Survey has given notice that day-marks have been erected along the Florida Reefs, from Sand Cay light-house northeastward to Cape Florida.

These beacons occupy the positions of the signals used in the survey of these reefs, and consist of an iron shaft, 25 feet high, erected upon an iron screw foundation, distinguished by a vane marked by a letter, and above it a lattice-work hoop-iron cylinder or barrel. They are painted black, white and red, and so combined that no two adjacent beacons have the same colors upon like parts.

Masters of vessels may ascertain their latitude and longitude with tolerable certainty by examining closely the colors of the beacons as they are approached, and if the letter painted on the vane is distinguished, there can be no mistake in determining their position.

The day-marks are placed on the most projecting and dangerous points of the *Florida Reef*, and are in general from 4 to 6 miles from the outside (seaward) shores of the *Florida Cays*, and within half a mile, in every case, of the edge of the Gulf Stream.

The depth of water where these signals stand does not exceed 4 feet at low tide in any case, and just outside of them to the eastward, in the Gulf Stream, it is of unknown depths.

These day-marks may be approached from seaward within a few hundred yards; but it would always be prudent, and particularly with very light winds, or in bad weather, to give them a good berth.

In moderate weather it often happens, especially after westerly gales, that the force and direction of the Gulf Stream sets across the reefs, and that vessels are insensibly carried amid its dangers, although the course steered should, if made good, carry them outside of all danger.

When the master of a vessel finds one of these beacons to the eastward of him, he may be sure that he is between the reefs and cays, and should immediately [illegible] soundings and dangerous lights.

Foreign Ports.

At Loando, (West Coast of Africa,) Aug. 29, brig Charlotte, Lockhart, for New-York via Ambriz, about [illegible]; barks Hazo and Goodrich, disg.; Samoa, Bird, from [illegible], for Boston; W. H. Shaler, Ward, for River Congo; Catharine, (of Bangor,) Lord, for Macao, [illegible]; [illegible], via Ambriz and Congo, Aug. 2[illegible].

At St. Helena Sept. 1, whaling barks Elgin, Sullon, Newton, of New-Bedford; Nye, Rowland, of Dartmouth, all well, no oil last cruise; schr. Cynthia, from Cape of Good Hope, for Rio Janeiro.

At Buenos Ayres Aug. 30, bark Maria, Brown, from Baltimore, (at Ensenada;) ship John Knox, [illegible]; brig Bonito, Upton, from Calcutta, wtg.; schr. Pedro, [illegible], from Jacksonville for Rio Grande; barks Albert [illegible], from Charleston, arr. 21st; A. B. De Brell, [illegible], from Philadelphia, and others as before.

Spoken, &c.

Sept. 11, lat. 19 30 S., lon. 36 35, the [illegible] bark [illegible], Cochrane.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—[illegible] RESPECTABLE [illegible] woman, [illegible] is a first-rate [illegible] in the washing and ironing; [illegible]; can do all sorts of lady's fancy [illegible] and is capable of doing fluting. Can [illegible] City reference from their last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 186 East 19th-st., third floor, [illegible] No. 3.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTABLE young women—the one to do housework in a small [illegible] family, or would do chamberwork and take care of children; the other to do chamberwork and plain sewing, or care for children, or would assist in the washing and [illegible]. The best of City reference can be given from their last places. Can be seen for two days at No. 216 [illegible], second floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation in a private family as chambermaid and seamstress; is a very good plain sewer and can do embroidery; has no objection to go to the country or do general housework in a small respectable family; has good reference. Call at No. 128 West 24th-st.; can be seen from [illegible] for two days, if not engaged, near 7th-av., [illegible] floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A COMPETENT [illegible] girl, with some years of excellent reference, [illegible] wash and iron in a gentleman's family; also, [illegible] young English girl as chambermaid; also, a [illegible] recommended Protestant woman for general housework. [illegible] in want of servants of undoubted ability, [illegible] Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY TWO MOST RESPECTABLE [illegible] young women, sisters, situations if possible [illegible] family; one as ladies' maid, or seamstress and [illegible]; is a very good dressmaker; can bring the [illegible] from her last place, where she has lived [illegible] years. The other as nurse or chambermaid [illegible] is very fond of children. Apply at No. 113 [illegible] near 7th-av.

WANTED—BY TWO WOMEN, WITH EXCELLENT [illegible] references, situations in the City or a few [illegible] in the country—one as seamstress and chambermaid; [illegible] quick with the needle; makes shirts, scalloping [illegible] children's dresses; wages $7 per month. The [illegible] general housework in a small family; makes bread; [illegible] iron in style; wages $6 per month. Call at 216 [illegible].

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTABLE girls, one as cook, washer and ironer; is a good baker, and understands all branches of pastry; the other as chambermaid and waiter, or to assist in washing and [illegible]; both have most respectable City references, and [illegible] for two days at No. 338 Bleecker-st., in the [illegible].

WANTED—SITUATIONS AS NURSERY GOVERNESS and seamstress, by a respectable American girl. Also, as dressmaker and seamstress, by a very experienced young woman. Also, as a good cook, and to wash and iron, as waiter and chambermaid, and to do general housework in the City or country, by very competent girls. Call at No. 72 6th-st., in the bookstore.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS AND [illegible] maid; has a good knowledge of hair dressing [illegible] making; can do up fine muslins and flute [illegible]; is competent to assist in housekeeping; [illegible] a useful person to a lady going to Europe; has [illegible] and does not get sea sick; or would go South. [illegible] City reference; address No. 60 17th-st. [illegible].

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as [illegible] children's [illegible] Call [illegible].

WANTED—[illegible] BY TWO RESPECTABLE [illegible] a small private family; one as [illegible] and ironing; the other as chambermaid [illegible]. They are well recommended and [illegible] to receive applications at the residence of their present employer, No. 9 Willow-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY TWO NEAT, GENTEEL GIRLS, with excellent City reference, situations in the City or a few miles in the country—one does housework in a small family; makes bread, washes and irons well; the other to do chamberwork, washing, or nurse and plain sewing; wages $6 each. They are fully competent. Call at No. 205 East 20th-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY THREE PROTESTANT young women, and a girl of 14; one as cook; one as nurse and seamstress; one as laundress; one as chambermaid and waiter. Also, by four very nice colored women. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as first-class waitress, she would be willing to do chamberwork and lady's fine washing or sewing; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. [illegible] West 15th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman, as first-rate cook, has no objection to assist in washing and ironing; unexceptionable City reference given as to character and capability. Can be seen at No. [illegible] Charles-st., near Greenwich-av., where she has lived [illegible] years.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NORTH OF Ireland woman, of long experience, as cook, washer and ironer, thorough meat and pastry cook, superior [illegible], is a steady, reliable person, faithful to her employer, having filled a place of trust for many years; has unexceptionable reference. Can be seen for two days, at [illegible] 7th-av., near 24th-st.

WANTED—A LADY IS DESIROUS OF FINDING a good place for a faithful, honest and trustworthy [illegible] as nurse and seamstress; she can recommend her for her neat sewing and kindness to children; she has no objection to wait on a lady and travel. Apply at the Metropolitan Hotel, Parlor No. 5. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, (Protestant,) to take care of grown children and to do plain sewing; prefers to live in Brooklyn. Good reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 71 West 20th-st., few doors from 6th-av., from 10 to 3 o'clock.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE American girl 15 years old, in a gentleman's family; understands waiting on table and light chamberwork; can give good City reference. Can be seen at No. 21 Madison-st.; no objection to the country.

WANTED—A DRESSMAKER WISHES TO ENGAGE with a few private families; is willing to go out by the week or month; understands all kind of family sewing. Can be seen at her own residence, No. 150 East 31st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COLORED GIRL as waitress and chambermaid; no objection to assist in the washing; good reference from her last place. Inquire at No. 4 Catharine-lane, between Anthony and Leonard sts. To be seen for two days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG SCOTCH WOMAN, A situation as nurse, can take charge of a baby; or as chambermaid, can do plain sewing; has good recommendations. Call at No. 165 West 16th-st., near 8th-av., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl to cook, wash and iron for a small private family, or to do chamberwork, and assist with the washing. The best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 228 East 20th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework in a private family; is a good baker; has no objection to go to the country. City reference can be given. Apply at No. 49 Marion st. in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY TWO SISTERS, one as cook and the other as chambermaid and laundress. Both understand their business, and have the best of City reference. Call at No. 55 22d-st., between Lexington and 3d avs., 2d floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as cook, washer and ironer; is an excellent baker, and understands her business well. Can give the best of city reference. Call for two days at No. 95 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., rear house, first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, as first-class meat and pastry cook; understands jellies and game; has no objection to go in a boarding house, and can give the best City references. Inquire at No. 142 East 4th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE WIDOW WISHES a situation as housekeeper in a private family or widower's; fond of children; is a Protestant; no objection to the country or to go South. Can be seen for three days, at No. 258 20th-st., between 9th and 10th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman to do general housework; is a good washer and ironer; would like to go in the country; can be well recommended. Address a note to V. E. Y., Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LADY'S MAID and Seamstress; can cut and make ladies' and children's clothes, and do up fine muslins beautifully, and will be highly recommended; would go South. Address No. 66 11th-st., corner of 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN a situation as chambermaid and to do the fine washing and ironing, or do plain sewing, or take care of children. Good City references can be given. Call at No. 233 East 13th-st., between 1st-av. and Avenue A.

WANTED—BY AN INDUSTRIOUS YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as nurse and seamstress; is competent to make boys' and girls' clothing; would prefer going to the country or to travel. Call for two days at No. 36 [illegible], Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS waitress by a young woman; can give the best of City reference. Call at No. 135 East 11th-st., for 3 days, 2d floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and seamstress. Inquire at No. 1 East 22d-st., where she is now employed and references can be given.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl, as chambermaid and seamstress, or chambermaid and waiter. Can give the best of City reference from her last place, where she has been for four years. Call at No. 218 Hudson-st. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO CHAMBERWORK or take care of children, by a young Protestant [illegible] 16 and 17 years of age, who is strong and [illegible] willing to work. She may be seen, for two [illegible] West 16th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUATION [illegible] to do plain sewing, or will take [illegible] and do plain sewing. Has no objection [illegible] reference. Call at No. 84 [illegible] for two days.

WANTED—[illegible] YOUNG WOMEN, SITUATIONS [illegible] and iron, the other to do chamberwork. [illegible] reference given. Apply at No. 239 West 18th-st., between [illegible] and 9th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young girl, to do chamberwork and sewing, or to take care of children. Can be seen at No. 60 West Washington-place, first floor.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman, as cook and to do general housework, or go a short distance in the country. Apply to GEO. JONES, this office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MOST EXCELLENT woman for housework, as cook, washer and ironer; is a thorough cook and baker; first-rate laundress; has lived five years in her last place. Also, by her daughter, 16 years old; is willing to do anything required; can do chamberwork and waiting; is a neat sewer; would be willing to do together the work of a family and take moderate wages. Can be seen at No. 163 1st-av., near 24th-st.

WANTED—BY TWO COUSINS SITUATIONS IN the City or a few miles in the country, Yonkers or Westchester County; one does the housework of a small private family; makes excellent bread, understands meats and pastry; wages 7 dollars; her cousin is 18; can mind a baby; is a good waitress, wages $5 to $6 a month. Call at No. 218 East 22d-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO SISTERS, (Protestants,) one as first-class cook and baker, the other as chambermaid and waiter; has no objections to assist with the washing and ironing; the best of City reference from her last employer, where she has lived for the last seven years. Apply No. 28 3d-av., (millinery store.) Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation as good plain cook; is a first-rate washer and ironer; has no objection to do general housework in a small private family; is willing to make herself useful to her employer. Good references. Apply at No. 220 24th-st., between 9th and 10th-avs. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED.—A COMPETENT, OBLIGING PROTESTANT girl, desires a situation; is a good plain cook and baker, and an excellent washer and ironer; would be willing to make herself useful; no objection to the country; has the best of reference. Call at 275 Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY HIGHLY recommended girl with over two years' reference to do chamberwork and waiting or chamberwork and sewing; is kind to children and of amiable disposition. Ladies in want of a first-rate servant call at No. 4 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY A respectable colored man; he is fully competent to take charge of a pair of horses, and will make himself generally useful; can give the best recommendations from his present employer. Inquire for JACOB HOLLINS, No. 186 West 30th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A LADY DESIRES TO OBTAIN A situation for a trustworthy girl, who understands chamberwork, waiting, fine washing and ironing, or general housework of any kind; can do plain cooking. Has good recommendation, having lived in one family at Hudson for five years. Apply at No. 5 9th-st., near 6th-av., to-day, (Wednesday,) between the hours of 12 and 2.

WANTED—A SEAMSTRESS, AN ASSISTANT dressmaker, wishes employment by the day; is fully capable of taking hold or doing all kinds of family sewing in the neatest manner. Can be well recommended by her employers. Can be seen, for 2 days, at No. 249 1st-av., between 15th and 16th sts., first floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as cook; is a first-rate baker and understands her business perfectly; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; good City references will be given. Can be seen for 2 days at No. 60 West Washington-place.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A SITUATION as seamstress; wages not so much an object as a good home; also, two respectable girls; one as cook, washer and ironer; understands meats, pastry, game, &c.; the other as chambermaid; have excellent references. Apply, for two days, at 24 3d-av., Bible House.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as good plain cook, and is a first-rate washer and ironer and baker; understands pastry; wishes the Hudson River route. Has good reference. Can be seen for two days if not engaged. Call at No. 124 Mott-st., third floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS NURSE, BY AN experienced girl, used to the care of a baby from its birth; can make children's clothes, or do fine washing; seven years' best City reference. Can be seen till engaged at No. 111 West 26th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation in a small private family as cook and washer and ironer; can make all kinds of desserts, and understands her business; has best City reference. Apply for 2 days at No. 3 6th-st., near 4th-av., in front basement.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman, just arrived from Germany, to do chamberwork and fine washing; can do sewing and cooking. Can be seen, for 2 days, at No. 121 Forsyth-st., 1st floor.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION BY A young man with good City reference. Address GARDENER, Times Office, Wednesday or Thursday, attention will be paid.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as good cook; understands baking, desserts and pastry. Best of reference. Call for two days at No. 660 Houston-st., second floor, room No. 12.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUATION as seamstress, and would assist in chamberwork; one who understands dressmaking and all kinds of family sewing. City references can be seen at No. 46 Irving-place, between 16th and 17th sts.

WANTED—A YOUNG WOMAN WANTS A SITUATION as chambermaid, and assist with the washing and ironing; has good reference from her present situation, where she can be seen until suited, at No. 107 9th-st., Randall-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER BY A steady, single, Protestant man. He perfectly understands his business. Wages no object—only a good comfortable home. Good City reference given. Apply at No. 70 4th-av. Can be seen for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl to do up-stairs work and sew; is willing to make herself generally useful. Can be seen for 2 days at her present employer's, No. 118 Columbia-st., Brooklyn, between Pierpont and Clark.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as chambermaid and seamstress, and is willing to make herself generally useful. The best of City reference can be given. Has lived 5 years in her last place. Apply at No. 71 West 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE AND seamstress, by a respectable young woman who is a nice hand at children's clothing and family sewing. Can cut and fit in the handsomest manner; has good City reference. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the store.

WANTED.—A DRESSMAKER OF LONG EXPERIENCE, who understands all kinds of family sewing, wishes to engage in a family by the month. Apply, by note, No. 118 6th-av., corner of 17th-st.—place of employment. Address E. H.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER BY AN active and capable man who has got the best of City references. Any commands, H. C., waiter, No. 620 Broadway, will meet with due attention for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and to do fine washing; has the best of references. Call at No. 72 East 26th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and waitress, or as chambermaid and seamstress, by a very competent girl, with good City reference. Call at No. 67 23d-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman to cook, wash and iron in a small family; would go for moderate wages for sake of a comfortable home. Call at No. 165 West 42d-st., near 8th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION (either in the City or country) as teacher of Algebra and Geometry; would be found serviceable as assistant in teaching beginners. Address T. D. C., Times Office.

WANTED.—A GOOD DRESSMAKER, WHO UNDERSTANDS her business, wants work by the day or week. The very best references given, if required. Address Miss W. A., Box No. 469 Post-Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as chambermaid and seamstress; understands family sewing; can give the best City reference. Call at No. 239 12th-st., between the 1st-av. and Avenue A, for two days.

WANTED.—A COMPETENT WOMAN DESIRES A situation as cook; she understands her business in all its branches; is willing to assist in the washing and ironing. Can be seen for two days at No. 129 23d-st., between 2d and 3d avs. Best of city reference.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman as cook, washer and ironer in a small private family; is an excellent cook and a good baker, and understands all kinds of desserts. Can have the best of City reference. Address to No. 3 6th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and seamstress. Satisfactory City reference given. Call at No. 120 Stanton-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG AMERICAN WOMAN, a situation as chambermaid or laundress. The best of City reference given. Apply at No. 10 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl to take care of children and do chamberwork. Best City reference given. Apply, for 2 days, at No. 156 West 36th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUATION as seamstress; she understands dressmaking and all kinds of family sewing. Call at No. 162 St. Mark's-place, 3d floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as chambermaid and seamstress. Has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 150 West 37th-st., near 8th-av.

WANTED—A TAILORESS WANTS TO GO OUT BY the day or week to cut and make boys' clothing. Address, by letter or otherwise, S. C., No. 137 West 24th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SMART BOY 14 years old; is well acquainted with the City; has good City references. Apply at No. 71 Beekman-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, WASHER and ironer. Can give the best of City references. Inquire at No. 289 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A HEALTHY YOUNG married woman as wet nurse; her baby is two weeks old. Call at No. 112 Sullivan-st.

A MONTHLY NURSE, JUST DISENGAGED, wishes to make an engagement with some ladies or an invalid gentleman or lady. Has long had the charge of the sick. Has the best of recommendations from the first physicians and families. Call at No. 154 10th-st., near 6th-av.

FAMILIES IN WANT OF HELP SHOULD apply at the office of the American and Foreign Employment Society, Nos. 13 and 14 Bible House, Astor-place, where are at present from three to four hundred girls of all denominations, with first-class references.
MRS. YORKSTONE, Superintendent.

COMING EVENTS CAST THEIR SHADOWS BEFORE.—Owing to hard times, and being anxious to give the girls a chance before Winter sets in, the St. Mark's Employment Office, No. 24 3d-av., Bible House, will give employers servants, free of charge, till further notice.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL to do chamberwork, or as waiter and nurse and to do plain sewing or housework; has no objection to go to the country, or to travel with a lady; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days. Call at No. 126 Clinton-place, near 6th-av., third floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, to cook, wash and iron in a private family. She thoroughly understands her business, and has excellent City and country references. Can be seen for two days at No. 261 Spring-st., in the rear, near Varick-st., second floor, front room.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTABLE young girls; one as first-rate cook, washer and ironer; the other as nurse and plain sewer in a small private family. Good City reference from their last place. No objection to the country. Call at No. 77 West 19th-st., front basement.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISH Protestant girl as chambermaid and waitress, or as nurse and to do plain sewing; can take charge of a baby a month old, and bring it up by hand if required; willing to travel. Can be seen until engaged at No. 4 5th-st., near Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID; is a neat seamstress, and can do fine washing and fluting beautifully; has long and satisfactory City reference. Can be seen at the home of her present employer, No. 188 18th-st., corner of 3d-av., for a few days.

WANTED—A HIGHLY RECOMMENDED PROTESTANT girl, wants a situation to cook, wash and iron, makes the best of bread and pastry of all kinds; would do housework; no objection to the country. Call at No. 129 Waverley-place.

WANTED—A STEADY, HIGHLY RECOMMENDED Protestant woman, wants a situation as professed meat and pastry cook, makes pastries of all kinds; no objection to a respectable boarding house or hotel. Call at No. 129 Waverley-place.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUATION; is a good cook and baker; would prefer a hotel or boarding house; has no objection to the country. Has reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 143 West 20th-st., in the basement.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A private family, by a single man, who can refer to his present employer for his general character, competency and capability. Can be seen for two days, at No. 16 West 25th-st., opposite Trinity Chapel.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, WITH excellent City reference, a situation as chambermaid, or housework servant; makes bread; washes and irons well; does up linens. Wages, $6. Call at No. 216 East 22d-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as seamstress; can cut and fit dresses. Has good City references. Apply at fancy store, No. 35 East 15th-st. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, WITH over two years' reference, a situation as chambermaid and to do fine washing or sewing. Apply at No. 15 Washington-square, from 9 A. M. to 1 P. M.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG GIRL who sews well, as seamstress; for a good home, she is willing to receive moderate wages. Apply at her present employer's residence, No. 36 East 36th-st.

AT THE SOCIETY FOR THE ENCOURAGEMENT of faithful Domestics, No. 4 6th-av., there is now a number of well-recommended servants as cooks, laundresses, chambermaids and to do general housework. Families returned from the country had better call.
JOHN YOUNG, Manager.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—GIRLS FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK, cooks, laundresses, chambermaids, nurses, seamstresses, and all kinds of domestic servants, at No. 4 6th-av. N. B.—Situations procured for good servants without delay.
JOHN YOUNG, Manager.

A HOME.—WANTED—A YOUNG WOMAN TO DO housework for a small family, a man, his wife, and one child; must be an American, to be made like one of the family. Apply to MRS. GREENE, No. 120 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES.
No. 806 Broadway, New-York.
No. 137 Montague-place, Brooklyn.
Classes now open for the reception of pupils.
New York classes on Wednesdays and Saturdays.
Brooklyn classes on Mondays and Thursdays, or Tuesdays and Fridays.
Weekly assemblies for ladies and gentlemen at both establishments for practice in the Lanciers quadrille, German cotillion and all other dances.
Monthly soirées for children's parents.
Mr. Dodworth, finding from the past two years' experience that his instructions in the *minuet de la cour* and minuet quadrille were of great service in developing graceful movement and improving the style of his pupils, will continue the practice of those and other graceful studies. Among other novelties procured while on a tour of observation through France, Germany and England, will be introduced the Mazurka in ten figures adopted for the coming season by the association of teachers in Paris.
For circulars of terms, &c., apply at either of the academies.

FERRERO'S DANCING ACADEMIES—NO. 59 West 14th-st., New-York, and No. 123 Clinton-st., Brooklyn.—Mme. DUBREUL FERRERO and EDWARD FERRERO respectfully announce that they will open their Academies on the following days: New-York on the 10th of October and Brooklyn on the 13th of October, at 3½ P. M.
The following new dances, now in vogue on the Continent, will be introduced during the first quarter; Les Lanciers, La Hongroise, L'Ecossaise, Zulma, L'Oriental and the Minuet de la Cour. Gentlemen's Evening Class commencing Oct. 16. N. B.—Pupils can join at any time—the quarter commencing the day of entry. Circulars at the Academies.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—$300.—A PERSON having this amount in cash at command, can connect himself with a respectable party in a cash business that has been established six years, and is paying a large income. No further capital required. For particulars apply to LIVINGSTON & CO., No. 5 Beekman-st.

A RARE CHANCE.—THE LEASE AND FIXTURES of Tea and Coffee store, No. 67 Catharine-st., will be sold cheap. There is a well-established cash business, which, if application be made soon, will be saved to the purchaser. Inquire of BRITTON & ELY, No. 35 William-st.

EIGHTY ACRES OF GOOD FARMING land about 8 miles from Chicago, Ill., entirely free from encumbrance, will be exchanged for any kind of good merchandise or productive property in or near the City. Apply at the Western Land Agency, No. 83 Liberty-st.
JOHN L. DORRANCE.

BOARDING.

BOARDING—WITH A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY; suites of rooms on second floor, with private parlor, furnished or unfurnished room for two single gentlemen on third floor. Reference exchanged. Apply at No. 141 36th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

BOARDING.—A SMALL QUIET FAMILY, WITH a large, commodious house in the upper part of the City, would take a gentleman and lady or a small family for the Winter, where all the comforts of a home may be found. Address Box No. 1,822 Post-Office.

BOARDING AT $3 25 PER WEEK.—A gentleman and his lady, or a few single men can be accommodated with good board and every comfort in a private family at the above terms. Apply immediately, at No. 65 Rose-st., corner of Pearl.

BOARDING.—A LADY OF REFINEMENT, AND quiet, retiring habits, seeks a home with a lady of unexceptionable character, of whom she could make a social companion, or with a strictly private family, for the Winter. Boarding-house keepers need not answer. Address E. T. H. O. N., Times office.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT PARLOR AND BEDROOMS may be obtained for single gentlemen, or a small family, at No. 16 10th-st., near 6th-av. Those who respect the Sabbath preferred.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND BEDROOMS may be obtained at MRS. AUSTIN'S, No. 74 East 14th-st., near Union-square. Also, rooms for gentlemen.

ROOMS WANTED—BY A FAMILY OF THE highest respectability, (consisting of gentleman, wife, and two daughters, aged 7 and 9,) a suite of three rooms, in a pleasant neighborhood, with board. References given and required. Will furnish rooms if necessary. Address Box No. 3,231 Post-Office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—GENTLEMEN WITH their wives, or single gentlemen, can be accommodated with very pleasant and comfortable rooms and good board by applying at No. 79 Sands-st., corner of Jay, Brooklyn. References required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A PRIVATE FAMILY would take one or two gentlemen and their wives to board. The house is an English basement one, within five minutes' walk of Fulton Ferry. Apply at No. 198 Nassau-st., Brooklyn.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—AT NO. 320 HICKS-st., near Grace Church. A pleasant and third-story front room, overlooking the bay, would accommodate a gentleman and lady, or two single gentlemen. Unquestionable references as to table and home comforts.

BOARDING IN BROOKLYN—NO. 166 ATLANTIC-st., near Clinton-st., in a private family. Convenient to Wall-st. and South Ferries.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN—UNTIL the 1st of May next, in a private family for two adults and four children, or a small plainly furnished house for the same. Terms must be moderate. References exchanged. Address XXX, Times Office, New-York.

MURRAY HILL.—A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY will let a suite of furnished rooms on second floor with large private parlor, to a family of first-class boarders or two gentlemen and wives. Apply at No. 42 East 36th-st., between Madison and 4th avs. References exchanged.

143 MADISON-STREET.—A COUPLE OF single gentlemen can be accommodated with furnished rooms, with or without board, on moderate terms. Gas and bath in the house. Family private. References required and given.

TO LET—SMALL PARLOR, BEDROOM AND bathroom adjoining, furnished or unfurnished, with or without breakfast and tea; also, one or two attic rooms with a plain genteel family, at No. 60 Franklin-st.

WANTED TO PURCHASE.—A SMALL FARM, say 20 to 60 acres, with cottage, necessary outbuildings, fences, &c., in good order, convenient to fishing, within 30 miles of New-York, and easy of access by railroad or steamboat. Address, post-paid, stating price, &c., J. C., care of T. IRWIN & SON, No. [illegible] and [illegible] Pine-st., New-York.

DRY GOODS.

HALF A MILLION DOLLARS
DRY GOODS
AT RETAIL
FOR CASH.
IMPORTANT TO LADIES AND FAMILIES IN NEW-YORK AND VICINITY.
In consequence of the unparalleled derangement of confidence, business and finance throughout the whole country,
EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.,
WHOLESALE IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS
OF
SILK AND FANCY GOODS,
IN CHAMBERS-ST.,
HAVE DETERMINED ON OFFERING
On WEDNESDAY, Oct. 14,
AT RETAIL,
FOR
SIXTY DAYS ONLY.
THEIR LARGE AND MAGNIFICENT STOCK
OF
SILK AND FANCY DRY GOODS,
IN THE
LARGE STORE, FITTED UP FOR THAT PURPOSE,
NO. 335 BROADWAY,
Corner of Worth-st.,
FOR CASH ONLY.
ONE PRICE—NO ABATEMENT.
Embracing—
5,000 pieces Plain and Fancy SILKS,
3,000 SILK ROBES à Volants,
2,000 SILK ROBES à Quille.
Broché and Brocade Bayadere SILKS.
Dark and Light-Colored Plain TAFFETAS,
Mourning Flounced SILKS, MOIRE ANTIQUES, &c.
1,500 Jacquard Satin LONG SHAWLS. Entirely new.
500 Chenellle Bordered STELLA SHAWLS. Rich and new.
100 Chenellle SHAWLS. High colors.
1,000 Broché Bordered STELLAS.
500 Plush-Bordered STELLAS. New and elegant.
500 Broché LONG SHAWLS.
500 Broché SQUARE SHAWLS.
Plaid WOOL SHAWLS of every description.
A large assortment of Chenellle SCARFS, just arrived.
Plain and Printed MUSLIN DELAINES.
Plain and Printed CASHMERES AND MERINOES.
Single and double width All-Wool PLAIDS.
French and Irish SILK POPLINS.
SATIN DELAINES AND MERINOES.
Ombre Satin-Striped All-Wool DELAINES.
Merino, Ameline, Poplin and Delaine Bayadere ROBES à Quille.
Gros Odier French PRINTS.
Print ROBES A QUILLE.
Rich Plaid VALENCIA, &c.
Magnificent Printed ROBES DE CHAMBRES.
1,000 dozen French Lawn Embroid'd HANDKERCHIEFS
1,000 doz. French Lawn Hemst'ch'd HANDKERCHIEFS.
1,000 doz. French Lawn Corded-border HANDKERCHIEFS.
5,000 doz. Plain and Fancy Linen-Cambric HANDKERCHIEFS.
300 pieces Richardson's Family and Medium LINEN.
CURTAIN DRAPERIES of all kinds.
French Crinoline and Crinoline SKIRTS in every variety. Chantilly and French LACE VEILS.
A large assortment of
Swiss and Jaconet COLLARS, SLEEVES and SETS.
MULL and CAMBRIC Embroidered BANDS.
Also a splendid line of French EMBROIDERIES.
A choice assortment of
TULLE, MOUSSELINE and TARLATANE,
ROBES A VOLANTES,
For Evening Dresses,
&c., &c., &c., &c., &c.
All of which will be sold at
VERY GREAT SACRIFICES.
Purchasers will here find the
RICHEST AND MOST ELEGANT STYLES
of GOODS ever brought into this country, and will have this rare opportunity of securing STYLES that are entirely controlled by us, and which cannot be found in any Retail House in the United States.
The 3,000 ROBES A QUILLE are just landed, and the only styles of the kind in the country.
10,000 dozen BAJOU'S KID GLOVES,
the best make that now comes to this country, for
SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS A PAIR.
The store will open at 9 A. M. and close at 6 P. M.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
BAJOU GLOVES!
Buyers of this article should be well assured that they are getting the
GENUINE GLOVE,
stamped with the signature "Bajou," which each pair contains, to protect themselves against mixed lots offered at reduced prices. The Gloves we shall
OFFER ON WEDNESDAY
are not only genuine, but are of
EXCLUSIVE SHADES,
such as will not be found in any other house in the City.
EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.,
No. 335 Broadway.

Nos. 356 and 357 Broadway.
J. BECK & CO. are now offering
BAJOU'S BEST KID GLOVES
AT 40 CENTS PER PAIR.

$200,000
worth of
UPHOLSTERY GOODS,
To be Sold
FOR CASH.
SOLOMON & HART,
No. 243 Broadway,
Have determined to take advantage of the present monetary derangement, and close out the balance of the Stock at once.
CURTAINS OF BROCATEL,
TAPESTRY REPS,
PLAIN REPS,
SATIN DE LAINES,
WORSTED AND GERMAN DAMASKS,
Made and put up at prices to suit the times.
They would especially call attention to their select Stock of
PAPER HANGINGS,
Wishing to keep their
WORKMEN EMPLOYED
during the Winter, they will contract to paper and decorate Private Dwellings at COST PRICES.
Their Stock of
WINDOW SHADES
comprises every variety and style, which must be
CLOSED OUT
before Jan. 1, previous to removal to our New Store, without regard to cost.
LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS,
CORNICES AND FIXTURES,
33 per cent. less than cost of importation.

DRY GOODS CHEAP FOR CASH.
CHAS. HEARD & CO.,
No. 301 Grand-st.,
will offer at retail
on Monday, Oct. 5,
$50,000 WORTH
OF
NEW FALL AND WINTER DRY GOODS,
purchased at the recent forced auction sales
FOR CASH,
AT A
DISCOUNT OF NEARLY 50 PER CENT.
ON THE COST OF IMPORTATION.
The following will give but a faint idea of the
INDUCEMENTS
offered to cash purchasers
at this celebrated establishment:
300 pieces elegant Fall Silks, 5s., 5s. 6d., 6s., 6s. 6d., up to the richest goods imported.
250 pieces Lupin's super French Merino, at 75 cents.
300 pieces wide Paramattas, 12½ cents.
500 pieces Ducal Plaids, 25 cent goods, 12½ cents.
250 pieces new Fall De Laines, 12½ cents.
150 pieces fine all-wool De Laines, 31 cents.
1,500 Merrimack and Cocheco Prints, 10 cents.
1,200 English 1s. goods, 6¼ cents.
500 Black and White, 6¼ cents.
Together with 50 cases and bales of brown and bleached Sheetings and Shirtings, red and white Flannels, Canton Flannels, Blankets, &c., &c., all of which we will sell at the lowest possible price for cash.
CHAS. HEARD & CO., No. 301 Grand-st.

LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS
OFFER THE GREATEST INDUCEMENTS
To all persons wanting Dress Goods.
Having reduced their entire stock,
WITHOUT ANY REGARD TO COST.
SILKS OF ALL KINDS, MERINOES, PLAID MERINOES, DE LAINES, RIBBONS, EMBROIDERIES, &c., &c.
No. 305 (old No. 60) Canal-st., and 47 Howard.

STELLA SHAWLS,
BROCHE SHAWLS,
PLAID SHAWLS.
LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS,
No. 305 (old No. 60) Canal-st., and 47 Howard.

EMBROIDERIES LOWER THAN EVER.
RIBBONS ASTOUNDINGLY CHEAP.
LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS,
No. 305 (old No. 60) Canal-st., and 47 Howard.

MILLER & GRANT,
No. 703 Broadway,
Are offering their entire stock at an immense reduction.
Embroidered muslin sets from 12s. to $10,
former prices from 20s. to $20.
Collars from $2 to $4,
formerly $3 50 to $6.
Also, a great variety of other goods at the same rate.

CLOAKS AND SHAWLS.—E. S. MILLS & CO. have now in stock a splendid assortment of
CLOAKS, CIRCULARS, DUSTERS, &c.,
of their own manufacture, 25 per cent. below former prices, together with a full stock of
FALL AND WINTER SHAWLS,
purchased at the recent auction sales, to which they invite the attention of close buyers, at 89 and 91 Chambers-st.

PATENTS SECURED—SEAMLESS GARMENTS—Something new. Clothing alike for the million and upper ten thousand. Clothing that does not rip or tear.
[illegible] usual price $10, sold here for $6.
[illegible] usual price $20, sold here for $10.
[illegible] usual price $25, sold here for $12.
[illegible] Moccasins, Mittens, all [illegible] Bills of most of the suspended [illegible].
[illegible] CO.
[illegible] Depot, No. [illegible] Dey-st.
Retail Depot, No. 506 Broadway.

DRY GOODS.

THE CRISIS HAS COME!
ALARMING SACRIFICE IN DRY GOODS!
BEEKMAN & CO., No. 473 Broadway,
Will offer this morning $25,000 worth of Silks
JUST PURCHASED AT GREAT SACRIFICE, viz:
Rich Bayadere silks, 6s. per yard, worth 10s.
Splendid Bayadere silks, 8s. per yard, worth 12s.
Extra rich Bayadere silks, 10s. per yard, worth 14s.
Also, magnificent silk flounced robes, $12, worth $20.
Extra rich silk flounced robes, $20, worth $30.

LINEN CAMBRIC AND GRASS LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS.
300 dozen more of those ladies' linen cambric handkerchiefs, at $1 50 per dozen, worth $3.
300 dozen more of those ladies' hemstitched, at $2 50, worth $3 50.
300 dozen more of those ladies' grass linen, at $2 25, worth $3.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE PRESENT CONVULSION
IN THE BUSINESS COMMUNITY,
We are enabled to offer immense bargains in
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS, VIZ.:
4-4 all linen damask, 4s.; worth 6s. per yard.
4-4 Shaker flannel, 4s.; worth 6s. per yard.
Also, linens, sheetings, cloths, &c., at similar reduction.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

COLLARS, COLLARS, COLLARS, COLLARS.
2,000 French embroidered Swiss collars, at 50 cents each.
1,500 French embroidered Swiss collars at 75 cents, worth $1 25.
1,000 fine cambric Swiss collars at $1, worth $1 75.
500 fine cambric Swiss collars (superior quality) at $2 00, worth $3 75.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

IMMENSE SACRIFICE IN CLOAKS AND SHAWLS.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY, 473 Broadway,
Will sell, this week,
THEIR ENTIRE VALUABLE STOCK
OF CLOAKS, SHAWLS AND MANTILLAS,
AT AN ENORMOUS REDUCTION.

CHEAP BLANKETS, CHEAP BLANKETS.
100 Paris Whitney Blankets, at $3 50 a pair.
A wonderful reduction
From former prices.
Opened this day by BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway.

WONDERFUL REDUCTION IN FRENCH PRINTS.
RICH CHINTZ COLORS YARD WIDE.
Selling at 1s. Per Yard.
Former price 3s.
By BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

FRENCH KID GLOVES, FRENCH KID GLOVES.
1,000 Dozen (Medium Colors) at 75c., worth 88c.
Just received by
BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

VALENCIA PLAIDS—VALENCIA PLAIDS.
250 pieces 6-4 Valencia Plaids, (high colors,) at 6s. per yard
Previously sold at $1 25.
By BEEKMAN & CO., No. 473 Broadway.

A CARD.
AUCTION PRICES.
FOR CASH.
At the request of a large number of dealers, to enable them to select for themselves precisely the articles they require, we shall not continue our auction sale at present, but close our stock of
DRY GOODS AND CARPETS
promptly at private sale for cash.
Nobody will object to our prices.
S. B. CHITTENDEN & CO.,
No. 36 Park-place.

RICH DRY GOODS,
CHEAP FOR CASH.
On and after Monday, Oct. 12, the entire stock of JAMES CROPSEY, No. 461 Broadway, will be offered to cash buyers at a great reduction from the cost of importation, consisting of $100,000 worth of rich and elegant
Dry goods,
Superb flounced robes,
Very rich robes a quille,
Elegant dress silks,
Genuine Irish poplins,
Valencias, French merinos,
Lace and embroidered sets,
Real lace, French embroideries,
Shawls, flannels, and mantillas,
Gloves, hosiery, de laines and a general assortment of house-keeping goods.
No. 461 Broadway, near Broome-st.

OCT. 15, 1857.
JOHN M. DAVIES & CO.,
IMPORTERS OF MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
No. 22 Warren-st.,
Now offer to wholesale dealers the entire balance of their Fall stock, consisting of Hosiery, Gloves, Suspenders, Ties, Cravats, Scarfs, Shawls, &c., &c., at
GREATLY REDUCED PRICES FOR CASH.

EXTENSIVE STOCK OF CLOTHING AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.—TAYLOR, DICKSON, GRAVES & CO., Nos. 23 and 25 Dey-st., will offer their entire stock of clothing as above, for which the bills of the Banks of this State will be taken in payment. They will also receive this State money in payment of notes and accounts.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

AT A REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING OF LAFAYETTE HOOK AND LADDER CO. No. 6, held at the truck house Monday evening, Oct. 12, 1857, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted by the Company:
Resolved, That we tender our sincere thanks to Columbian Hook and Ladder Co. No. 14, for the use of their beautiful band, which an unforeseen accident to their apparatus placed at our disposal, and should an occasion offer we shall rejoice in the opportunity of reciprocating the favor. And be it furthermore
Resolved, That our sincere thanks is due to the members of the above Company for their gentlemanly department on the night of parade, and to whose presence may be attributed the many complimentary remarks passed on our appearance.
On motion, that a copy of the same be sent to 14 Hook and Ladder, and also to be published in the *Herald* and *Times*.
W. E. BARTON, Foreman.
GEORGE W. WILLIAMS, Secretary.

BOARD OF MISSIONS PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—A public missionary meeting will be held in the Church of the Ascension, corner of 5th-av. and 10th-st., THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Missionary addresses will be made by Right Rev. W. J. KIP, D. D., Bishop of the Diocese of California; Rev. Dr. TYNG, rector of St. George's Church, New-York; Rev. Dr. STEVENS, rector of St. Andrew's Church, Philadelphia, and others. A collection will be made in behalf of Domestic and Foreign Missions.

OFFICE OF THE DORCHESTER MANUFACTURING CO.,
New-York, Oct. 13, 1857.
AN ELECTION FOR TRUSTEES OF THE Dorchester Manufacturing Company will be held on Friday, Oct. 23, inst., at their office, No. 18 Park-place. The polls will be open from 5 to 7 P. M.
A. G. BOGERT, President.
E. C. KING, Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE COMMITTEE ON RAILROADS, OF the Board of Aldermen, will meet on FRIDAY, 16th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8 City Hall. All persons having business before said Committee are invited to be present.
THOMAS McSPEDON,
Alderman XIXth Ward, Chairman.

PERSONAL.

ALICE,
I was prompt at the hour, and lingered long,
Mine eyes vainly watch'd for thee, 'mid the passing throng.
I gazed a long hour, but naught could be seen,
Not my own Alice, or my fondly-loved Eleen.
Then I wished my heart could turn to printers' ink,
So when you read the paper, of poor me you'd have to think;
And now, dear Alice, I beg even one short line,
And say when I may see thee, and my wish shall be thine.
Then go and be happy, and may naught but joy thee befall.
Although it starts a tear, I am compelled to bid you farewell.
GEORGE.

WELLS, SOMERSET, ENGLAND.—CHAS. MEAD is earnestly requested to write immediately to his friends at the Swan Hotel, Wells. His wish was complied with and sent where last heard from, "Manitowoc, Wisconsin," but no answer has been received of its coming to hand. Western papers please copy.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—A CERTIFICATE FOR THIRTY SHARES New-York and New-Haven Railroad Stock, No. [illegible], name of ALFRED M. TREDWELL, the transfer of which has been stopped. Whoever will return said Certificate to HOPKINS & CO., No. 53 Merchants' Exchange, will be suitably rewarded.

LOST—A PORTEMONNAIE, CONTAINING VALUABLE notes and papers, with the owner's card and house number. By returning the same to the Knickerbocker office, No. 348 Broadway, a liberal reward will be paid and no questions asked.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the undersigned has been this day dissolved by mutual consent.
(Signed.) WILLIAM MILLER,
L. P. CUMMINGS.
The copartnership debts of the late firm of MILLER & CUMMINGS will be settled by the undersigned.
New-York, Oct. 14, 1857. L. P. CUMMINGS.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm and name of WURZBURGER & HASSBERG was dissolved by the death of Mr. S. HASSBERG. L. WURZBURGER will liquidate and adjust all the affairs of said firm.
L. WURZBURGER,
No. 16 John-st.
New-York, Aug. 26, 1857.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE copartnership heretofore existing between T. LEWIS and E. A. WINANS is this day dissolved. The business will henceforth be continued by T. LEWIS.

INSTRUCTION.

[illegible] ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal of Hudson River Institute, At Claverack, N. Y. [illegible]

MR. AND MADAME [illegible] French and English boarding [illegible] place, Brooklyn.—Mr. DON [illegible] French Professor of University [illegible] DON BERNARD, late French [illegible] male Institute. No effort shall be wanting [illegible] the principals to enable their educational [illegible] hold high rank among the best of the country. [illegible] Don Bernard has opened at his residence a class of French literature for those who wish to perfect themselves in this important branch of education. [illegible] in full success, and reopened on 15th of September.

RAVENSWOOD INSTITUTE, [illegible] opposite 86th-st., [illegible] Nov. 1. Twelve pupils are received, [illegible] and teachers, form a family circle [illegible] university [illegible] sound sentiment and refined manners. [illegible] modern languages are taught by resident [illegible] the means for conferring a thorough [illegible] of the highest order. Mrs. W. H. JONES [illegible] applications at her residence, [illegible] may be had from J. H. WILLIAMS, [illegible] way, or T. L. CHESTER, Esq., No. [illegible].

GEORGE C. FARRER AND [illegible] HULLER'S Classical, French [illegible] School, No. 623 Broadway, entrance [illegible] term begins Sept. 7. Pupils are prepared [illegible] counting-room. Those between the ages [illegible] are under the care of a female teacher. [illegible] is open to all departments. Circulars may [illegible] the school rooms, and at the bookstores [illegible] WOOD & SON, T. J. CROWEN and C. S. [illegible].

MR. BINGHAM'S SCHOOL [illegible] the next term on Wednesday, Sept. [illegible] boys will be, as heretofore, strictly limited [illegible] young men, with provision for a few [illegible] ings, recently fitted for the [illegible] and carefully warmed, [illegible] Parents [illegible] Mr. B. is determined that the boys [illegible] all respects, the very best of [illegible] House, Astor-place, [illegible].

POUGHKEEPSIE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL—CHARLES BARTLETT, LATE PRINCIPAL.—The Winter Term of the Poughkeepsie Collegiate School will commence on Wednesday, the 4th of November next. The arrangements of the School and family are adapted to youth of all ages, from ten years upward. Pupils are prepared for College or for business. Terms $250 per annum. For further information, or for circulars, address
C. B. WARRING, OTIS BISBEE, } Principals.

MADISON-SQUARE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 926 Broadway, recently conducted by [illegible] Messrs. LYON & KARGE, recently associated with Mr. GRANT, succeed him as principals. The one being a graduate of Yale, and the other of the Universities of Berlin and Paris, and both being experienced instructors, their union combines the advantages of American and European systems of training. For circulars, &c., apply at rooms.

SEWARD INSTITUTE—FLORIDA, ORANGE County, N. Y., near Erie Railroad, and easy of access. Winter session commences Monday, Oct. 26. Two departments, male and female, entirely separate and distinct. Terms moderate. Circulars may be had of IVISON & PHINNEY'S, No. 321 Broadway, or of the Principals at Florida.
J. W. BOUND, A. M., Principal Male Department.
Miss FANNIE JACKSON, Principal Female Dep't.

GEO. C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—No. 463 Broadway, corner of 12th-st., reopens Sept. 1. Six assistant teachers, and a teacher of gymnastics; lessons so far as practicable, taught in school. There is a Primary Department for boys of from 6 to 9 years. Circulars may be had at the school, at No. 155 3d-av., and at HARRINGTON'S bookstore, No. 609 Broadway.

THE INSTITUTE, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y. (from which Mr. Swinburne retires,) reopens Nov. 2, on the same plan as long and successfully followed, of a family boarding school for twenty-five boys as day pupils. Only a few vacancies remain. For information or circulars, apply to Mr. SWINBURNE, or
A. WATSON, A. M., Principal and Proprietor.

MR. E. F. JENKS' SELECT CLASSICAL and Mathematical School will reopen, at No. 69 6th-av., Monday, Sept. 7. A Junior Department, connected with the school, under the charge of Mr. Wm. Fisher, will be open for boys under the age of 10 years. For circulars and further particulars, apply as above, on or after the 1st of September.

FAIRHAVEN SEMINARY.—T. C. BROWN, Principal.—The Winter term commences on Monday, Nov. 2, and continues 22 weeks. The School is pleasantly situated in the village of Fairhaven, one mile from New-Haven, Conn.; has been in operation 8 years; number of scholars limited to 18. Circulars at SHEPHERD'S, No. 152 Fulton-st.

FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES.—Madame BERGIER'S French, English and Spanish Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 137 Madison-av., between [illegible] st., reopened Sept. 15. Circulars, with references, can be had at the Institute. A private omnibus calls for pupils.

SCHOOL AND HOME EDUCATION.—Private French and English Classical and Commercial Boarding and Day School, with large play-ground and Gymnasium attached, Nos. 61 and 63 West 13th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av. Mr. LOUIS ROUX [illegible] charge of a limited number of select boys only.

PRIVATE EDUCATION.—CLASSICAL, French and English School, No. 648 Broadway, 2d floor. A thorough and efficient education is here imparted under a discipline mild but decided. For circulars, &c., apply as above. E. S. WIGGINS, A. M.

REV. D. C. VAN NORMAN—LATE PRINCIPAL of Rutgers Female Institute—continues to receive boarding and day pupils in his Institute for young Ladies, at No. 79 East 14th-st., near Union-square. The prospectus may be obtained by personal or written application.

THE MISSES DANFORTH RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public, that they have removed their School to No. 324 6th-av., between 20th and 21st sts., third door above Dr. Muhlenberg's Church, where they will receive their pupils on the 14th September.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS—AT BEDFORD, Westchester County, N. Y., A. WILLIAMSON, A. M., Principal. Next session will open Nov. 3. Circulars may be had of D. BERRIEN, Esq., No. 340 Pearl-st., or of the Principal.

LANDSCAPE DRAWING AND PAINTING FROM NATURE.—In the most desirable system known, taught at No. 281 6th-av., by its author, S. WOOD, Jr. "His pupils' pictures, after 15 lessons, would do credit to veteran artists."—*Boston Commonwealth*.

CATSKILL MOUNTAIN SCHOOL.—ASHLAND Collegiate Institute, Ashland, Greene County, N. Y. Terms $120 per year, male and female. Students received at any time. Full particulars at No. 123 [illegible]-st., up-stairs.

MESSRS. LESPINASSE AND DE LARSALLE'S French day and boarding school, [illegible] gal-st., corner 5th-st., near 5th-av. French is the language of the school. English branches carefully taught by two Englishmen.

BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL AT NEW-ROCHELLE, 19 miles from the City of New-York. The Fall term commenced the 7th inst. Pupils may enter at any time, and will be charged from the time of entering. R. LOCKWOOD, Principal.

FORT PLAIN SEMINARY.—WINTER TERM opens Nov. 17, and continues 14 weeks. Foreign Music Teacher. Bill per Term $38 [illegible]. For circulars, address Rev. J. E. LATIMER, A. M., Fort Plain, N. Y.

$101 A YEAR PAYS FOR BOARD AND common English in Fort Edward Institute, N. Y. A few vacancies for ladies. Send for a Catalogue to Rev. JOS. E. KING, Principal.

PIANO, GUITAR, &c., AND ALSO THE Spanish Language and Reading taught by J. B. RIBAS, No. 388 Elm-st. Classes given at private residences and in Seminaries at moderate terms. For further particulars, address or call at his residence.

A YOUNG FRENCH LADY WISHES TO give lessons in French either at home or in the City. She followed this profession for a long time in Paris. Apply at her brother-in-law's, No. 66 5th-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS—AT Mount Vernon, Westchester County, N. Y. The Fall term of this School will commence on the first Monday in November. For Circulars, address JOHN GAPLEY, Principal.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT Stamford, Conn. Z. B. NICHOLS, Principal. Winter Term commences Nov. 1. For circulars, containing terms, &c., address the Principal.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE—No. 86 4th-st., corner of Macdougal-st., opened its fifteenth school-year on Monday, Sept. 14. GEO. W. CLARKE, JAMES FANNING, Principals.

MRS. BENEDICT'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies reopened Sept. 17. No. 4 West [illegible]-st., second [illegible] from 5th-av.

MRS. COUTAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, will reopen on Tuesday, Sept. 15, 1857, at No. [illegible], corner of 21st-st.

THE MISSES ROHE RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public that their boarding and day school, No. 38 West [illegible]-st., will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 14.

THE UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL, embracing primary, commercial and classical Departments, reopens Sept. 7. ISAAC FERRIS, Chancellor.

PARISIAN FRENCH—BY J. DE LAUNAY OF Paris, No. 804 Broadway. Spanish and Italian also taught. Classes for Ladies, Evening for Gentlemen.

MISS F. E. PRIEST'S SCHOOL, NO. [illegible] East [illegible]-st., near Stuyvesant-square, will reopen on Monday, Sept. 14.

EVENING DRAWING CLASS FOR GENTLEMEN, from 7 to 9. Drawing from Plaster casts and from Nature, at S. SCHUSTER'S Academy, No. [illegible] Broadway.

TEACHERS.

TEACHER WANTED.—A TEACHER OF French and music is wanted by the [illegible] of November, in a select boys' boarding school near the City, to reside in the family. A native of Germany preferred. Address ALEXANDER, Times office, New-York.

WANTED—A LADY, OF SEVERAL YEARS' experience in teaching, wishes a situation in a school, or family, to teach the English branches. Is well acquainted with the management of children. An Episcopal school or family preferred. The best of references given. Address TEACHER, at the Union-square Post-Office, for two days.

AUCTION SALES.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE of $[illegible] OHIO STATE 6 PER CENT. BONDS AT AUCTION.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell, on THURSDAY, Oct. 15, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, for account of whom it may concern, $44,000 Ohio State 6 per cent. Bonds, due 1886, $1,000 each. To be sold in lots to suit purchasers. Terms cash. For further particulars, apply to ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Stock Auctioneer and Banker, No. 4 Broad-st.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

SALE OF STOCKS, BONDS AND OTHER Securities will take place at 12½ o'clock, on FRIDAY, Oct. 16, 1857, at the Merchants' Exchange. This hour gives ample time for the brokers to attend the sale. Any parties wishing to offer securities can be put on the list, if handed in before 5 o'clock on Thursday. Transfers will be made and the proceeds of sale paid directly to owners, in all cases, unless otherwise requested. The undersigned will attend regularly to the sale of securities on Tuesdays and Fridays, or any other day required, on the most favorable terms. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 11 Pine-st., Commonwealth Bank Building.

GEO. A. LEAVITT & Co., Auctioneers.

OCTOBER 15. GREAT SALE OF RARE, OLD AND CURIOUS BOOKS ON AMERICA. To be sold by auction, without reserve, THIS (Thursday) AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock, by GEO. A. LEAVITT & CO., Trade-Sale Auctioneers, Nos. 377 and 379 Broadway.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

REGULAR SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS. ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell, THIS DAY, Thursday, Oct. 15, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, for account of whom it may concern: [illegible] Bonds, due [illegible]. [illegible] County, (Wis.) 8 per cent. Bonds. [illegible] & Northern Indiana 1st mortgage 6 per cent. [illegible] City (Sinking Fund) 7 per cent. Bonds, due 1871. [illegible] City 6 per cent. Bonds, due 1871. [illegible] New-York and New-Haven Railroad ... $100 each. [illegible] New-York and Erie Railroad ... $100 each. [illegible] Express Co. ... $100 each. [illegible] Bank ... $100 each. [illegible] Fire Ins. Co. ... each. [illegible] Fire Ins. Co. ... each. Brooklyn Fire Ins. Co. ... $17 each. [illegible] Fireman's Fire Ins. Co. ... $17 each. [illegible] Equitable Fire Ins. Co. ... $35 each. [illegible] United States Fire Ins. Co. ... $25 each. [illegible] North American Fire Ins. Co. ... $50 each. [illegible] New-York Fire and Marine Ins. Co. ... $100 each. [illegible] Greenwich Fire Ins. Co. ... $25 each. [illegible] Fire Ins. Co. ... $50 each. [illegible] Columbia Ins. Co. ... $50 each. [illegible] Commonwealth Ins. Co. ... $100 each. [illegible] Manhattan Fire Ins. Co. ... $50 each. [illegible] North River Fire Ins. Co. ... $25 each. [illegible] Mercantile Fire Ins. Co. (hypothecated) ... $50 each. [illegible] United States Motive Power Co. ... $100 each. [illegible] New-York Farmington Coal Co. ... $5 each. Next sale TO-MORROW (Friday;) also, SATURDAY. Next regular sale MONDAY, Oct. 19. Regular sales of Stocks and Bonds every MONDAY and THURSDAY. Also, special sales when required. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale, and at the Brokers' Board on commission. Interest allowed on all moneys deposited. Interest and dividends collected. ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Stock Auctioneer and Banker, No. 4 Broad-st.

GEORGE A. LEAVITT & Co., Auctioneers.

GREAT SALE OF BOOKS RELATING to America, by GEORGE A. LEAVITT & CO., THURSDAY, Oct. 15, commencing at 4 P. M. This collection comprises many very rare and curious books, among which may be mentioned: America Painted to the Life. By Sir Ferdinando Gorges. 1659. New-England's Tears. 1661. Tracts Relative to Hamilton. Mayhew's Sermons. Hubbard's New-England Wars. [illegible] Memoirs. The Spy Unmasked. England's Black Tribunal. 1660. [illegible] Wheelwright Poems. [illegible] Voyages. [illegible] Indian Wars. [illegible] Campaign. 2 vols. Rare old Sermons, Tracts, Orations, &c. The entire library on exhibition, and catalogues ready for distribution.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

SPLENDID HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, the property of a gentleman now in Cuba.—THIS DAY, (Thursday,) Oct. 15, at 10½ o'clock, all the elegant furniture contained in the private residence No. [illegible] West 16th-st., the whole forming a superb collection. Among which may be found: Rich velvet carpets, magnificent rosewood parlor suites covered in [illegible] brocade, large easy Voltaire and reception chairs to match, two rosewood etageres, with marble tops and [illegible] doors and backs, lined with satin wood, very [illegible] carved elegant rosewood centre, side and [illegible] tables, rosewood secretary, with mirror [illegible] with satin wood; rosewood secretary with [illegible] made to match the rosewood parlor furniture [illegible] decidedly one of the most [illegible] ever made, richly embroidered cover [illegible] French plate mirrors, exquisite lace and [illegible] curtains; also a great variety of oil [illegible] many valuable specimens—one [illegible] by Seidel, winter scenes, sea views, moonlight sea views, landscapes, &c., all elegantly framed; large size elegantly decorated China vases, Parian and Chinese figures; twenty-one day French clocks, together with many other costly mantel ornaments; mahogany, black walnut and rosewood extension chairs, covered in hair cloth and medallion; [illegible] black walnut extension tables, rich China tea-sets, cut-glass ware, comprising a full assortment, such as tumblers, wines, champagnes, celery glasses, salts, butter dishes, lemonade glasses, &c.; also costly silver ware, such as elegant revolving casters with splendid cut bottles, spoons, forks, cake baskets, tea services, ivory cutlery, silver-ware, crockery, plated-ware, dishes, soup tureens, &c.; also the furniture of all the bedrooms, containing [illegible] cottage, black walnut and mahogany cushioned chairs, elegant rosewood, mahogany, black walnut and maple bedsteads, pure hair mattresses, rosewood and mahogany marble-top bureaus and washstands to match the bedsteads; magnificently decorated China toilet sets, bedroom carpets, mirrors, toilet and work tables, elegant stair carpets and rods, oil-cloths, hall [illegible] &c. Sale positive. [illegible] will be packed and shipped by an experienced [illegible] of the sale. Parties in want of solid [illegible] most expensive description [illegible] will do well to attend. Sale positive, rain or shine.

H. H. LEEDS, Auctioneer. Office No. 23 Nassau-st.

H. H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL BY Auction on WEDNESDAY, 14th, and THURSDAY, 15th October, at 11 o'clock, each day, in our gallery, No. 23 Nassau-st., Large Sale of Real Marble Statuary.—[illegible] just imported from Italy, consigned by Italian Artists, to be sold for their account. Among them will be found the finest works of Bien-aimé, Bartolini, [illegible], Zocchi, Tenerani, Finelli, Fantacchiotti, Bazzanti, [illegible], Santarelli, Giovannetti, [illegible], and many other celebrated masters. Also, the celebrated statue of the Wood Nymph by Bienaimé, which was distributed by the Cosmopolitan Art Association, one of the finest pieces of Parlor Statuary to be found in this country, life size. Also, the celebrated colossal bust of Washington by Hiram Powers, one of his latest works. This is the first large sale of elegant parlor statuary ever made in this country, and will be found well worthy the attention of connoisseurs and the public. They will be ready for exhibition, as above, one week previous to the sale.

D. S. HOUGH, Auctioneer.

GENUINE AND POSITIVE SALE AT AUCTION of all the magnificent furniture, decorations and works of art, contained in the splendid private residence No. [illegible] West 23d-st., near London-terrace. D. S. H. will sell, as above, in consequence of the severe financial crisis now upon us, all the rich contents of the aforesaid house to the highest bidder for cash, TO-MORROW (Friday,) Oct. 16, commencing at 10½ o'clock A. M. The assortment embraces everything necessary to genteel housekeeping, both useful and ornamental, as mahogany extension table and buffet, China dinner and tea sets, ivory cutlery, cut-glass ware, velvet carpets, solid rosewood suites, centre and side tables, etageres, clocks and Dresden China vases, gas chandeliers, pier and oval glasses, superb oil-paintings and engravings, easy Turkish and reception chairs, ladies' secretary, French library book-case, elegant 7-octave piano, City-made, rosewood hall-stand, carved rosewood and mahogany French bedsteads, bureaus, sofas, chairs, rockers, fine curled hair mattresses, blankets, bedding, &c. Sale positive, rain or shine. Also, another house and its contents soon; particulars hereafter. Catalogues on morning of sale.

F. COLVER, Auctioneer.

SECOND-HAND AND NEW HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—300 chairs, 150 Boston rockers, 20 French plate mirrors, 3 parlor suites, 2 pianos, carpets, oil-cloths, office desks, &c., &c.—THIS DAY, (Thursday,) Oct. 15, at 10½ o'clock, will be sold, for cash, at No. 30 Beekman-st., on the second floor, the entire furniture of a family, and will embrace all kinds of parlor, dining-room, bedroom and basement furniture; also, several [illegible] velvet and ingrain carpets; 20 or 30 French plate mirrors, rosewood parlor suites, 2 second-hand pianos, marble-top furniture, sofas and tête-à-têtes, [illegible] chairs, 150 Boston rockers, together with a variety of other goods, all of which will be sold for cash and must be removed this day or to-morrow, without fail. Sale peremptory.

A. C. TOPPAN, Auctioneer. Office No. 9 Broad-st.

GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, OF A FAMILY GOING TO FRANCE.—A. C. TOPPAN will sell, on FRIDAY, (postponed from Tuesday,) at 10½ o'clock, at No. 2 Beach-st., a neat assortment of Furniture, including parlor suits in crimson plush, mahogany piano, tapestry and other carpets, window hangings, large pier glass, together with China, glass and plated wares, beds, bedding, chamber, basement and kitchen furniture, the property of a gentleman going to France.

HENRY H. LEEDS & Co., Auctioneers.—Office No. 23 Nassau-st.

POSTPONEMENT.—THE SALE OF FURNITURE, statuary, &c., advertised to take place this day at the residence of the late George W. Bruen, deceased, No. 24 West 18th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., is postponed until Oct. 28. Further particulars hereafter.

J. BOGART, Auctioneer.

BY J. BOGART, THIS DAY, AT 10½ O'CLOCK, AT No. 77 Hammersley-st., genteel household furniture contained in the above house, consisting of a general assortment of parlor, bedroom and kitchen furniture, being the entire effects of a family declining housekeeping.

AUCTION SALES.

M. DOHERTY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL THIS DAY, AT 10½ O'CLOCK, at the salesroom No. 79 Nassau-st., all the furniture contained in said store, viz.: Rosewood parlor suites, covered in brocatel and plush; gilt frame mantel and pier glasses, Brussels and velvet carpets, two rosewood seven-octave piano-fortes, superior instruments; marble-top centre, pier and sofa tables, rosewood etageres, &c., together with a large assortment of bedroom furniture, bureaus, washstands, chairs, bedsteads, hair mattresses, &c.; also, a large assortment of second-hand furniture, removed to store for convenience of sale. Catalogues are now ready.

FINANCIAL.

LAW AND COLLECTION OFFICE.—DAVIS & BIRNEY, No. 25 South 3d-st., opposite Mechanics' Bank, Philadelphia. Collections made, and Legal business attended to in all parts of the United States and Canadas.

REFERENCES.

Messrs. E. W. Clark & Co.	Messrs. Abbott, Johnes & Co.
" Martin & Smith.	" Truitt, Brothers & Co.
" J. & M. Saunders.	" Hoskins, Heiskill & Co.
" Yard, Gillmore & Co.	" Lawrence, Stone & Co.
" Farnham, Kirkham & Co.	" Mitchell, Bregnard & Co.
" J. J. Duncan & Co.	" Barcroft, Beaver & Co.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD CO., No. 51 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 12, 1857.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—A MEETING OF THE Stockholders and bondholders of this Company will be held at the Mercantile Library, on the evening of Wednesday, 21st October inst., at 7 o'clock, to receive the report of the Committee appointed to mature a plan for relieving the embarrassments of the Company. By order of JAMES BROWN, Chairman. A. J. ODELL, Secretary.

$3,000.—$6,000 WANTED ON BOND and Mortgage at 7 per cent., payable half-yearly in New-York. The $3,000 on the Bond and Mortgage of an honest farmer on his farm of 116½ acres in Seneca County, N. Y.; worth $8,000, without any incumbrance. A safe investment. The $6,000 on a first mortgage on New-York City property. Apply to N. MERRILL, No. 71 Wall-st.

$10,000 BRIDGEPORT WATER BONDS, $10,000 Rockland Water Stock, $15,000 Bonds and Mortgages, $1,500 Passaic Water Bonds, Paterson, N. J., to exchange for good Bank Stock at par, by JOHN L. DORRENCE, No. 23 Liberty-st., up stairs.

CASH ORDERS FOR THE PURCHASE and sale of Stocks and Bonds solicited by MEIGS & GREENLEAF, No. 33 William-st., New-York. REFERENCES—Bank of the Republic, American Exchange Bank, Metropolitan Bank, Merchants' Bank.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE NEW JERSEY ZINC COMPANY will be closed from the 19th Oct., to the 3d Nov., inclusive on account of the annual election to take place on the 3d Nov. H. AITKEN, Secretary.

WANTED—BILLS OF THE BANK OF HARTford County, and Mercantile Bank of Hartford, at high prices. GREEN & SEWELL, Bankers, 29 Wall-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO 59 WALL st., issue credits for Commercial and Traveling purposes, available in any part of the world.

BANK NOTICES.

IN THE MATTER OF THE ISLAND CITY BANK.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been by Hon. Charles A. Peabody, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, appointed *receiver of the property and effects of the Island City Bank*; and all creditors of the said Bank are required, within thirty days from the 30th of September, 1857, to exhibit and establish their demands against said Bank before me, at my office, No. 21 Nassau-street, New-York. And all persons indebted to the said Bank are hereby required to render to the undersigned, at said office, within said time, an account of all debts and sums of money owing by them respectively to the said Bank, and to pay the same; and all persons having in their possession any *property or effects of the said Bank, are hereby required* to deliver the same to the undersigned within said time, and all persons holding any open or subsisting contract of the said Bank are hereby required to present the same in writing and in detail to the undersigned, at said office, within said time. J. F. BUTTERWORTH, Receiver. BURRILL, DAVISON & BURRILL, Attorneys for Receiver.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION—Third-av., corner 9th-st.—Deposits made on or before Oct. 10, will be allowed interest from the 1st of October, at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums of $5 to $500. Bank open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday evening from 5 to 8 o'clock. ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD CO., No. 1 Hanover-st., New-York, Oct. 1, 1857.

NOTICE OF DIVIDEND.—THE DIVIDEND declared by this Company, February 2, 1857, of 3 per cent. on the capital stock, will be paid to stockholders on demand at this office. WM. BEMENT, Treas.

NEW YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD CO., No. 1 Hanover-st.—New-York, Oct. 1, 1857.

NOTICE.—THE INTEREST ON THE BONDS OF this Company due this day, will be paid on presentation at this office. W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE AT YONKERS—ON THE HUDSON, a large, first-class mansion, just finished, built in the best manner, supplied with gas and water throughout, and [illegible]. The view is not surpassed on the river. Carriage-house, gas-house, icehouse, &c., on the premises. From ten to fifty acres may be had with the house. This perfect and property unincumbered. For particulars apply to C. H. BUCKMASTER, No. 112 Front-st., New-York, or to MANUEL T. HOLMER, near the premises.

FOR SALE—A TASTEFUL TWO-STORY AND basement brick cottage, West 36th-st., No. 332. Contains seven rooms, gas and fixtures in each; water closet, court yard, vault, &c., just painted throughout. Lot leased, about 19 years unexpired. Price making annual rent $225. Would let till May at $450 per annum. Apply from 1 to 3 o'clock as above. T. W. MARSHALL, JR., No. 83 South-st.

FOR SALE—A COTTAGE AT THE BASE OF Orange Mountain, containing 11 rooms, with 1 to 15 acres of land and fine spring of water. Price $4,000. Apply to L. S. HASKELL, No. 44 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE—A FINE THREE-STORY BROWN stone front, situated very pleasantly in 29th-st., near 6th-av., in fine order, with all the modern improvements. Inquire of C. F. PFEIFFER, No. 20 John-st.

HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—THE ROOMS NOW OCCUPIED BY THE New-York Clearing-House, being the entire second story of No. 22 Broadway, extending from Broadway 100 feet deep to New-st., 24 feet wide, lighted front and rear, and by a large skylight. For terms, inquire at the Clearing House on any business day after 11 o'clock A. M., of GEORGE D. LYMAN.

TO RENT—IN WILLIAMSBURG, PART OR THE whole of a first-class new brick house, with modern improvements, and garden, near South 10th-st. Ferry. Pleasant home for a young couple or small family. Rent moderate to good tenant. Possession immediately, with furniture, if required. Apply to S. L., Box No. 4,180 New-York Post-Office.

TO LET IN NORTH ORANGE, N. J.—HOUSE and out-buildings, with about 5 acres of highly cultivated ground; fruit trees, excellent water, healthfully and finely situated, on Scotland-st., near North Orange Depot. Address J. WALES, No. 170 William-st., corner of Beekman.

TO LET—A FURNISHED HOUSE IN 20TH-ST., near 4th-av., suitable for a small genteel family; 3-story, 12 rooms, with the improvements. Rent moderate to a satisfactory tenant. Apply to R. C. READ, No. 56 East 22d-st., before 8 or after 4 o'clock.

TO LET—A FINE AND COMMODIOUS THREE-story and attic house No. 92 West 43d-st., brown stone, with all the modern improvements; house a year old. The furniture, all new, for sale if desired. Between 6th-av. and Broadway.

TO LET—FROM 1ST OF NOVEMBER, THE three-story dwelling-house No. 60 East 27th-st., near 4th-av. The house is in perfect order, has all the modern improvements, and can be seen from 1 to 3 o'clock daily.

TO LET—IN A FIRST-CLASS BRICK HOUSE—Parlor, basement and third stories: all modern improvements, location healthy, neighborhood unsurpassed, on south side of 49th-st., third house east of 8th-av. cars. Inquire on the premises of Mrs. LANE.

TO LET—A DESIRABLE HOUSE IN ALBION-place, 4th-st.; rent low; also, furniture for sale. Apply to FAIRBANKS & CO., No. 189 Broadway.

WANTED TO LEASE—A HIGH-STOOP, THREE-story and attic house, pleasantly located between 5th and 3d avs., and not higher up town than 30th-st. The house must have all the modern improvements, and the rent not to exceed $1,300. Address box No. 1,575 General Post-office.

STEADY POWER.—ONE ROOM SECOND STOry and one basement, at low rates, by JOHN GAUDU, No. 102 Walker-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

PART OF A HOUSE WANTED.—A FAMILY of three persons and servant wish to hire part of a genteel modern house in the upper part of the City. Unquestionable reference given and required. Address, with description of rooms and rent, E. A. S., Times Office.

STATIONERY.

J. & H. HASBROUCK, STATIONER'S Hall, Nos. 174 and 176 Pearl-st., New-York, Importer and Manufacturer, offers for sale, at low cash prices, every variety of account books, papers, fancy and staple stationery, writing papers, notes, drafts, money and shipping receipts, inkstands, memorandum and time books, pens, pencils, slates, penknives, chess and backgammon boards, &c., and all articles usually kept by the trade. JOB PRINTING and LITHOGRAPHY executed at low rates; cards, circulars, &c. Country merchants invited to call.

WILLIAM E. HAWS—(BRANCH OF R. C. ROOT, ANTHONY & CO.) stationer and blank-book manufacturer, No. 358 Canal-st., corner of Thompson. Every description of account books for banks, insurance, and other offices and merchants, ruled and bound to any pattern. Engraving, lithographing and printing executed in a superior manner and with dispatch. A full assortment of staple and fancy stationery.

NEWTOWN PIPPIN APPLES—PACKED EXpressly for presents. Apply to ROBERT L. PELL, Pelham Farm, Esopus, N. Y.

RAILROADS.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE.

To Chicago and all points West and Southwest, Via Suspension Bridge and Buffalo. GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY. MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD. Office No. 173 Broadway, New-York. Corner of Cortlandt-st. DARIUS CLARK, Agent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after Monday, June 15, 1857, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.: Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk. Buffalo Express, at 6 A. M., for Buffalo. Mail, at 8 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations. Rockland Passenger, at 3:30 P. M., from foot of Chambers-st., via Piermont, for Suffern and intermediate stations. Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Newburg, Middletown and intermediate stations. Emigrant at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations. The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted. Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk, every day. Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Buffalo, every day. These Express trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, for Buffalo; at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c. HOMER RAMSDELL, President.

HARLEM RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT—Commencing Wednesday, June 3, 1857—Trains leave depot corner of White and Centre sts. 8:30 A. M.—Express Mail Train for Albany, connecting at Croton Falls with line of stages for Lake Mahopac, at Purdy's for Ridgefield, at Brewster's for Danbury, at Chatham Four Corners with Western Railroad for Albany, Troy, Saratoga and the West. 2:30 P. M.—Millerton Train, stopping at all stations. 6:30 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations. 6:15 P. M.—White Plains Train, stopping at all stations. LEAVE TWENTY-SIXTH-STREET STATION. 7:45 A. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations. 11 A. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations. 11:30 A. M.—White Plains Train, stopping at all stations. 2:30 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations. 5 P. M.—Croton Falls Train, stopping at all stations. 6 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations. WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad. SUMMER ARRANGEMENT—Commencing May 18, 1857. Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2, North River, at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., and 3:30 P. M.; *for Somerville, by above trains and at 5 P. M.* The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7:30 and 12 M., 3:30 and 5 P. M. Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, *will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley* Railroad at 12 M. only. JOHN O. STEARNS, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, via JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M., $3. 12 M., $2 25; stopping at all way stations. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati and the West, and for Baltimore, *Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked* to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M. J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent. No baggage will be received for any train, unless delivered and checked 15 minutes in advance of the time of leaving.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM JULY 6, 1857, trains will leave Chambers-st. station as follows: Express trains, 6 A. M. and 4:15 P. M.; Albany passenger trains, 9 A. M., 12 M., and 3½ P. M.; for Sing Sing, 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 7 A. M., and 1 and 7 P. M.; for Peekskill, 5½ P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill and Sing Sing trains stop at the way stations. Passenger trains at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. *Trains for New-York leave Troy at* 4:35, 8:45, and 10:40 A. M., and 4½ P. M., and Albany at 4:45, 9, and 10:40 A. M., and 4:40 P. M. A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

FLUSHING RAILROAD—LEAVES FULTON Market Wharf, by Steamer ISLAND CITY, at 6:45, 8 and 10 A. M., 1, 4 and 5:30 P. M. The cars leave Flushing, L. I., at the same hours, meeting and exchanging passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point—through in 40 minutes. Fare 25 cents. WM. M. SMITH, Receiver.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS AT COST PRICES.

Piano-fortes, Melodeons, Guitars, Flutes, Violins, Accordeons, Flutinas, Banjos, Tamborines, Drums, Fifes, *Flageolets, Clarionets, Violin and Guitar Strings, Music* paper, and every kind of musical instrument and musical merchandise will be sold at cost price for cash. This is the largest and best assorted stock ever offered in the country. Our entire wholesale department is also thrown open to the retail trade, at cost prices. There never was, and probably will not be again for many years, such an opportunity to purchase musical goods of all kinds. Bills of all the New-York State Banks taken in payment. WM. HALL & SON, No. 239 Broadway, New-York. (Opposite the Park.) P. S.—Persons ordering from the country will be as liberally and faithfully served as if present.

T. H. CHAMBERS, PIANO MANUFACTURER.

Nos. 8 and 10 Bible House, Astor place, corner 8th-st. and 4th-av. (Formerly DUBOIS & STODART and DUBOIS, BACON & CHAMBERS.) The oldest establishment, and a reliable place to purchase.

GOLD MEDAL PIANOS.—STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-sts., near Broadway, New-York, manufacturers of Grand and Square Pianos, with Patent Repetition Action, have taken the First Premium over those of the best makers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Among the judges were GOTTSCHALK, MASON and WOLLENHAUPT. Warranted fully for three years. Prices moderate.

T. GILBERT & CO.'S PIANO-FORTES—Only warerooms in New-York, Nos. 419 and 421 Broadway, corner of Canal-st. These instruments, with the new Action and Scale lately introduced, make them equal in every respect, (if not superior,) to any Pianos manufactured in the world. New Pianos to rent, and rent allowed if purchased.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrest-plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

SOEBLER & SCHMIDT, MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND AND SQUARE-ACTION PIANO FORTES, No. 453 Broome-st., (one block east of Broadway,) New-York. We would invite the attention of amateurs and critics to the inspection of our unrivaled stock of PIANO-FORTES, which for tone and durability of workmanship have not been surpassed by any in this country.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO Bacon & Raven,) piano-forte manufacturers; wareroom No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture, warranted in every respect.

FOR SALE CHEAP—AN ELEGANT ROSEwood piano-forte, with round corners, iron frame, and all the modern improvements; entirely new and fully warranted. Best City make: worth $275; price $175, at No. 288 Bowery.

PIANOS.—WANTED, TEN OR TWENTY PIANOS, in exchange for selected agricultural lands in Illinois. Address C. L. H., Times office.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY VERY LOW.—The subscriber, in business in Wall-st., for the past nineteen years, is selling all descriptions of GOLD and SILVER WATCHES and JEWELRY, Wholesale and Retail, at less than the usual prices.

Beautiful Enameled Watches for ladies.
Splendid Enameled and Diamond Watches for ladies.
Richly engraved Watches for ladies.
Fine Gold Lepine and Detached Lever Watches.
Good English Patent Lever and Duplex Watches.
Fine Gold Pocket Chronometers.
Jules Jurgensen's Watches. T. F. Cooper's Watches.
Gold Watches as low as $25 each.
Richly engraved case Watches for gentlemen, and every style of Gold and Silver Watches made.
All Watches warranted to keep good time. Watches exchanged.
Ladies' Gold, Cameo, Pearl, Carbuncle, Mosaic and Lava Earrings, Pins and Bracelets.
Diamond Pins and Rings.
Ladies' Gold Guard Chains and Chatelaine Chains.
Gentlemen's Gold Guard Fob and Vest Chains.
Gold Fob Keys and Seals, Studs and Sleeve Buttons.
Finger Rings, with stones; Seal Rings.
Plain Gold Rings; pure Gold Wedding Rings.
Gold Spectacles, Gold Eye Glasses, Gold Thimbles, Gold Pens and Pencils.
Gold Lockets for daguerreotypes or hair, Gentlemen's Breast Pins.
Silver Spoons and Forks, Silver Portmonnaies and Fruit Knives.

GEO. C. ALLEN, Importer of Watches and Jewelry, Wholesale and Retail, No. 11 Wall-st., 2d floor near Broadway.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY AT BARGAINS.—The subscriber, in business in Wall-st. for the past nineteen years, has just received three invoices of Gold and Silver Watches and Jewelry, which must be sold before the 10th of December, and he is selling them at much less than the usual price. GEO. C. ALLEN, Importer of Watches and Jewelry, wholesale and retail, No. 11 Wall-st., second floor, near Broadway.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

BUCK SHOT, DROP SHOT AND BAR LEAD.—Our tower being now in full operation, we are enabled to furnish the above articles in any quantity. We call especial attention to the quality and extra sizes of our manufacture. We warrant the contents of the bags to be the same as the samples shown—equal to the best, and superior to any offered in this market. TATHAM & BROTHERS, No. 82 Beekman-st.

TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN by a process of benumbing the gums, (entirely different from freezing.) I have used this process for eighteen months, and have extracted over twenty thousand teeth with perfect success. References given, if required. M. B. GRIFFEN, dentist, No. 281 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this line are: The ATLANTIC, Capt. OLIVER ELDRIDGE. The BALTIC, Capt. JOSEPH COMSTOCK. The ADRIATIC, Capt. JAMES WEST. These ships having been built by contract expressly for Government service, every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed; and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort. Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first cabin, $130; in second do., $75. Exclusive use of extra size state rooms, $325. From Liverpool to New-York, 30 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berth can be secured until paid for. The ships of this line have improved water-tight bulk-heads.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.		FROM LIVERPOOL.	
Saturday, June 20	1857	Wednesday, June 24	1857
Saturday, July 4	1857	Wednesday, July 8	1857
Saturday, July 18	1857	Wednesday, July 22	1857
Saturday, Aug. 1	1857	Wednesday, Aug. 5	1857
Saturday, Aug. 15	1857	Wednesday, Aug. 19	1857
Saturday, Sept. 12	1857	Wednesday, Sept. 2	1857
Saturday, Sept. 26	1857	Wednesday, Sept. 30	1857
Saturday, Oct. 10	1857	Wednesday, Oct. 14	1857
Saturday, Oct. 24	1857	Wednesday, Oct. 28	1857
Saturday, Nov. 7	1857	Wednesday, Nov. 11	1857
Saturday, Nov. 21	1857	Wednesday, Nov. 25	1857
Saturday, Dec. 5	1857	Wednesday, Dec. 9	1857
		Wednesday, Dec. 23	1857

For freight or passage, apply to EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York. BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool. STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London. B. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., Paris. The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones, or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof expressed therein.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage ... $130
Second Cabin Passage ... 75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage ... $110
Second Cabin Passage ... 60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

ARABIA, Stone, leaves N. York Wednesday, Oct. 14.
NIAGARA, Wickman, leaves Boston Wednesday, Oct. 21.
ASIA, Lott, leaves N. York Wednesday, Oct. 28.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 4.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. York Wednesday, Nov. 11.
CANADA, Shannon, leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 18.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Nov. 25.

Berths not secured until paid for. An experienced surgeon on board. The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For Freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—THE UNITED STATES Mail steamship ATLANTIC, OLIVER ELDRIDGE Commander, will depart with the United States mails for Europe *positively* on SATURDAY, Oct. 24, at 12 o'clock M., from her berth at the foot of Canal-st. For freight or passage, having unequaled accommodations for elegance and comfort, apply to EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st. *Passengers will please be on board at 11 o'clock A. M.* All letters must pass through the Post-Office; any others will be returned. NOTICE.—The steamers of this line have improved water-tight compartments. No expense has been spared to make the steamers of this line in all respects as good as new, and the thorough examination given them proves their mode of structure yet unequaled. N. B.—Hereafter the regular built ships for this line *will perform the entire service.*

FARE REDUCED TO SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—The magnificient steamship VANDERBILT, EDWARD HIGGINS commander, 5,268 tons, will sail

From NEW-YORK for SOUTHAMPTON & HAVRE		From SOUTHAMPTON and HAVRE for NEW-YORK.	
Saturday	Oct. 24	Saturday	Nov. 14
Saturday	Dec. 5	Saturday	Dec. 26

PRICE OF PASSAGE—First cabin, $100; second cabin, $60. Specie delivered in London and Paris. For freight or passage apply to D. TORRANCE, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York. Letters for England and Europe, prepaid, 25 cents each half ounce, (by inclosure of postage stamps if from other cities,) will be received at No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York, up to 11½ o'clock on the morning of sailing.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE United States Mail Steamer FULTON, Captain J. A. WOTTON, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mail and passengers, on SATURDAY, Oct. 17, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37, North River, foot of Beach-st.

PRICE OF PASSAGE.

First Cabin ... $130 | Second Cabin ... $75

This ship has five water-tight compartments, inclosing the engines, so that, in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured. Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "Below." No freight will be taken after Thursday, Oct. 15. For freight or passage, apply to WM. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway. N. B.—The ARAGO will succeed the FULTON, and sail Nov. 14.

STEAM BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.—EDINBURG, 2,500 tons, WILLIAM CUMMING, Commander; NEW-YORK, 2,150 tons, ROBERT CRAIG, Commander; GLASGOW, 1,962 tons, JOHN DUNCAN, Commander. The Glasgow and New-York Steamship Company intend sailing these new and powerful steamers from New-York to Glasgow direct, as follows:

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM GLASGOW.
Glasgow, Wed'day, Sept. 30, 12 noon.	New-York, Sept. 19
New-York, Sat'day, Oct. 17, 12 noon.	Edinburg, Oct. 3
Edinburg, Sat'day, Oct. 31, 12 noon.	Glasgow, Oct. 21

RATES OF PASSAGE:

First class, $75; third class, found with cooked provisions, $30. An experienced surgeon attached to each steamer. For freight or passage apply to JAMES RAEBURN, Agent, No. 17 Broadway. New-York City bills or gold only received for passage.

GREAT REDUCTION ON FARE TO EUROPE.

First Cabin ... $80 | Second Cabin ... $50

In the first-class paddle-wheel steamship ARIEL, 2,000 tons, C. D. LUDLOW, Commander, and NORTH STAR, 2,500 tons, P. E. LEFEVRE, to sail from pier No. 3 North River, at noon precisely, carrying the United States Mails, viz.:

Leave New-York for Southampton, Havre and Bremen.	Bremen for Southampton.	Southampton for New-York.
Ariel.	Saturday, Oct. 31	Weds'day, Nov. 4
N. Star, Sat'y, Oct. 31	Saturd'y, Nov. 28	Weds'day, Dec. 2

These steamers touch at Havre. Specie delivered in London and Paris. For passage or freight apply to D. TORRANCE, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR NORFOLK AND RICHMOND.—THE United States Mail Steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. PARRISH, will leave for the above places on SATURDAY, 17th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River. She will arrive at Norfolk on Sunday afternoon, and at Richmond on Monday morning. Passengers for the South will proceed without delay by the great mail line to Charleston, Augusta, Savannah, &c. Travelers will find this the cheapest, pleasantest and most expeditious route. Passage and fare, including stateroom, to Norfolk, $8; Petersburg and Richmond, $10; steerage half-price. Apply to LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 23 Broadway.

FOR CHARLESTON AND FLORIDA—SEMI-WEEKLY UNITED STATES MAIL SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP LINE.—The splendid side-wheel steamship MARION, W. J. FOSTER, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on SATURDAY, Oct. 17, at 4 o'clock P. M. precisely. For freight, apply on board, where all bills of lading will be signed, and for passage, at the office of SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway. The steamship COLUMBIA will succeed, and leave on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 21. The favorite steamer CAROLINA makes regular trips to Florida, connecting with the steamers from New-York, and leaving Charleston every TUESDAY. Through tickets to Jacksonville, $31; to Pilatka, $33.

STEAMBOATS.

HARLEM AND NEW-YORK.—STEAMER SYLVAN SHORE leaves Harlem at 6, 8, and 10½ A. M.; 3 and 5½ P. M. Peck-slip at 7 and 9¼ A. M.; 1¼, 4¼ and 6¼ P. M. Landing at 120th-st., and 10th-st., except 7 A. M. and 5½ P. M.

INSURANCE.

BRITISH COMMERCIAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

$5,500,000 ACCUMULATED CAPITAL. No. 65 Wall-st.

This Company has been 37 years in successful operation, and has paid to the families of the insured $4,450,000. No extra charge for crossing the Atlantic. Southern risks taken. Last bonus to policy holders was 35 per cent. Application may be made by mail. Insurances can be made, payable on the party's reaching the ages of 50 or 60. GEO. M. KNEVITT, Actuary.

SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE CO.

No. 31 Pine-st. (Great Western Buildings.) CASH CAPITAL, $200,000.

This Company insures property of all kinds against loss or damage by fire, on as favorable terms as similar institutions in this City.

DIRECTORS:

Joseph Walker,	Joseph Lawrence,	Edward Haight,
Wm. F. Mott,	Jas. G. Garner,	Sam. C. Paxson,
John Halsey,	Richard P. Bruff,	Wm. Birdsall, Jr.,
Edward Wood,	L. B. Wyman,	Wm. H. Hussey,
Robert L. Case,	Edward Willets,	D. Cromwell, Jr.,
Wm. Dennistoun,	E. J. Donnell,	Chas. E. Parker,
Edward Merritt,	John R. Willis,	John D. Warren,
Henry Barrow,	Smith Lawrence,	Edward Cromwell,
Geo. R. Grinnell,	John Allen,	Matthew Mitchell,
R. M. Whitlock,	R. Lind. Murray,	Wm. A. Butler,
Geo. R. Boyer,	R. W. Corlies,	S. T. Valentine,
Charles Ely,	Wm. K. Abbott,	David B. Keeler,

JOSEPH WALKER, President. THOMAS W. BIRDSALL, Secretary.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Cash Capital $250,000, with a large surplus. Office No. 33 Wall-st., opposite the Merchants' Exchange. HUGH LAING, President.

DIRECTORS:

Hugh Laing,	D. Henry Haight,	Joseph Lawrence,
Charles E. Swords,	Silas Bronson,	A. R. Eno,
John Compton,	Joseph W. Corlies,	Lawrence Turnure,
Leonardo S. Suarez,	Wm. L. Strong,	S. T. Nicoll,
John Watson,	Noah S. Hunt,	Thomas Smull,
Samuel Willets,	Geo. A. Townsend,	Ben. A. Gushman,
Geo. Griswold, Jr.,	Alfred Willis,	A. Y. Del Valle,
J. H. Ransom,	J. S. Boyd,	Sylv's L. H. Ward,
U. J. Smith,	Henry S. Leverich,	Alva B. Laing,
Robert M. Bruce,	E. Townsend,	J. M. Holcomb,
Cor's W. Lawrence,	John Penfold,	

JAMES B. AMES, JR., Secretary.

THE BROOKLYN FULTON-AVENUE Cars now run to the EVERGREEN CEMETERY every 15 minutes, for 5 cents.

MEDICAL.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA.

The prompt action of this celebrated compound upon the Vital Fluid, and its wonderfully purifying qualities, manifested in the cure of the worst cases of Scrofula, have established its reputation as the best medicine in the world for ulcerous and eruptive diseases. Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, No. 100 Fulton-st.

NEW AND IMPORTANT DISCOVERY IN THE SCIENCE OF MEDICINE—TRIESEMAR.—None are genuine unless the engravings of the Seals of the Patent Office of England, the Seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris and the Imperial College of Vienna, are fixed upon each wrapper and around each case. Sold by Dr. H. A. BARROW—Member of the Imperial College of Vienna and Royal College of Surgeons, London, who may be personally consulted at his residence, No. 157 Prince-st., (few blocks west of Broadway,) New-York, from 11 o'clock in the morning till 2, and from 4 o'clock till 8 in the evening. (Sundays excepted.) TRIESEMAR No. 1—Is the remedy of general and local debility, loss of virile power, premature decay, and all the distressing consequences arising from early abuse, &c.; all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering its use invaluable to those entering the marriage state. TRIESEMAR No. 2—Entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which copavia and cubebs have so long been thought an antidote for, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population. TRIESEMAR No. 3—Is the great European remedy for that class of disorders which, unfortunately, the English physician treats with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove. TRIESEMAR, Nos. 1, 2 and 3 are prepared in the form of a lozenge, devoid of taste or smell, and can be carried in the waistcoat pocket. *Sold in tin cases and divided in separate doses, as administered* by Velpeau, Lallemand, Roux, Ricord, &c., &c. Price $3 each, or four cases in one for $9, which saves $3; and in $27 cases, whereby there is a saving of $9. The nine-dollar cases of the Triesemar and the larger sizes will be forwarded by Dr. Barrow, carriage paid, immediately on receiving a remittance, to any part of the world, securely packed and addressed according to the instructions of the writer, thus securing to the public genuine European preparations, and effectually protecting them from spurious and pernicious imitations. The three-dollar cases sent as usual, but not free of carriage. No. 157 Prince-st., (few blocks west of Broadway,) New-York. To be had also of C. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway, N. Y.

DR. GOURAUD'S ITALIAN MEDICATED SOAP *is universally acknowledged to be, par excellence,* the only article extant for the complete removal of all such disfigurements of the skin as appear in the shape of pimples, tan, freckles, sunburn and morphew. Dr. G.'s Poudres Subtiles are equally remarkable for the *surprising properties they possess in instantaneously removing* superfluous hair, without injury to the skin, may be seen tested. His Vegetable Liquid Rouge, for imparting to the cheek and lip a brilliant, permanent, and natural tinge, is sui generis. Also, Lily White, Hair Restorative, Hair *Dye, Oriental Cream, &c.* AGENTS—CALLENDER, Philadelphia; BATES, Boston; GREEN, Worcester; CARLETON, Lowell; POST, Rochester; Mrs. HAYES, Brooklyn, and at Dr. F. FELIX GOURAUD'S Old Established Depot, No. 67 Walker-*st., first store from Broadway.*

DR. WATSON'S NEW WORK.—"THE CAUSE AND CURE."—A complete practical treatise on spermatorrhœa and premature exhaustion, with local debility, *induced by early indiscretion, excess, or other causes,* in which the nature and effects of this insidious malady, together with the treatment, are explained; illustrated by numerous anatomical plates and drawings. With a supplement on genito-urinary diseases. Price $1. To be had of the author, who may be consulted confidentially, at No. 55 Walker-st., a few doors west of Broadway.

PRIVATE CONSULTATIONS.—DR. WATSON has for a long series of years confined his attention *to diseases of a certain class,* in which he has treated not less than twenty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. The remedies are mild, and there is no interruption to business or change of diet. Dr. Watson is in constant attendance, from 7 in the morning until 9 at night, at his consulting rooms and residence, No. 55 Walker-st., a few doors west of Broadway. The consulting rooms are separate. WM. WATSON, M. D., Formerly Surgeon to the Lock Hospital.

DR. WARD'S UNFORTUNATE'S FRIEND and other remedies for private diseases are the *ne plus ultra.* All disappointed of a cure will, under Dr. WARD'S treatment, in a few days, feel that "Richard is himself again." A quick and permanent cure guaranteed in every case. Unexampled success in female diseases. Monthly Pills, $5 per box; never fail of the effect intended. All the afflicted, come to Dr. WARD. Office No. 260 Canal-st., third door east of Broadway.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP CAN BE HAD at the old office, No. 3 Division-st., and no where else; all others are malicious counterfeits of this, the most valuable discovery of medical science, it being the only thing on earth that will really cure and root out of the human system the rank and poisonous virus of the venereal disease; $1 per vial. Beware of a handbill stating Dr. HUNTER has removed. It's a deception.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-STREET, may be consulted on all diseases of a private nature; 25 years exclusively devoted to the treatment of secret diseases, enables him to warrant a cure in all cases undertaken. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C., with the certainty of being radically cured.

DR. CULVERWELL'S RADICAL REGENERATOR.—A superlative remedy for seminal weakness, sexual debility, impotency, involuntary emissions, piles, &c., in both sexes. For sale at WELLS & CO.'S, No. 115 Franklin-st. Price $2. Full particulars of this entirely new, wonderful remedy, given by sending one stamp to Box No. 4,586 Post-Office, New-York.

DR. RALPH, AUTHOR OF THE PRACTIcal Private Treatise, Office No. 784 Broadway, corner 10th-st. Stricture, gleet, gravel, impotence and all chronic and long-standing cases radically cured. Hours from 9 till 1, and after 6 in the evening.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

OFFICE CHIEF ENGINEER FIRE DEPARTMENT, No. 21 ELIZABETH-STREET, NEW-YORK, May 21, 1857.—The undersigned calls the attention of the Firemen to the following list of buildings, which have been examined and pronounced unsafe by the Board of Fire Wardens: Albany-st., No. 30—Ann-st., No. 140—Ann-st., Nos. 45, 74—Barclay-st., Nos. 47, 94, 96, 100, 102, 104—Baxter-st., No. 41—Bleecker-st., No. 243—Bowery No. 119—Beekman-st., Nos. 22, 24—Broadway, Nos. 365, 374 (rear) 377, City Hotel buildings, corner of Cedar and Thames sts.—Catharine-st., Nos. 29, 29½—Cedar-st., Nos. 4, 100—Cherry-st., No. 147—Courtlandt-st., No. 10—Chambers-st., Nos. 84, 114—Duane-st., Nos. 6, 118, 143, 144—East Broadway, No. 74—Elm-st., Nos. 121, 123, 125—Eighth-st., Nos. 227, 229—Eleventh-st., Nos. 217, 221, 223, 227, 229, 231—East Thirteenth-st., No. 225—East Fourteenth-st., five story brown-stone dwellings, near Third-av.—East side—East Sixteenth-st., No. 171—East Eighteenth-st., Nos. 342, 344, 346—East Nineteenth-st., No. 210—Fulton Market buildings—Fourth-st., No. 260—Forsyth-st., No. 16—Fifth-st., No. 315—Greenwich-st., Nos. 23, 25, 55, 63, 67, 73, 101, 112, 114, 120—Howard-st., Nos. 39, 41—Horatio-st., No. 130—Jacob-st., Nos. 11, 13, 15, 21, 23, 25—Leonard-st., Nos. 136, 138, 140—Lewis-st., No. 125—Liberty-st., No. 142—Market-st., northeast corner Water—Mercer-st., No. 107—Mulberry-st., northeast corner of Canal—Mott-st., Nos. 216, 218, 252, 262, 265—Nassau-st., Nos. 32, 34, 36—Ninth-st., Nos. 249, 251—Pearl-st., Nos. 240, 242, 250, 477—Peck-slip, Nos. 23, 25, 43—Pike-st., Nos. 25, 27—Pike-st., No. 31—Reade-st., Nos. 38, 61—Roosevelt-st., No. 34—South-st., No. 86, 116—Northwest corner South and James sts.—Spruce-st., Nos. 2, 4, 18—Twelfth-st., Nos. 434, 446—Water-st., Nos. 22, 142, 418—Washington-st., Nos. 9, 21, 22, 23, 24, 71, 87, 96, 101, 122, 135, 137, 138—Worth-st., Nos. 51, 53, 56—Wooster-st., No. 26—Northeast corner West and Albany sts.—Northeast corner West and Cedar-sts.—West Sixteenth-st., corner Ninth-av.—West Seventeenth-st., Nos. 40, 71, 140—West Twenty-ninth-st., No. 302—West Thirtieth-st., Nos. 136, 108—West Thirty-first-st., Nos. 130, 132—West Thirty-second-st., Nos. 62, 166—West Thirty-fifth-st., Nos. 127, 129, 131, 133, 135, 139—West Thirty-seventh-st., Nos. 208, 209 (rear)—West Fortieth-st., No. 260—Seventh-av., Nos. 424, 426, 428, 430, 432—Ninth-av., 519½—Northeast corner First-av., and Ninth-st.—Avenue A, No. 93—Avenue C, Nos. 124, 126, 130—Corner Sixteenth-st. and Sixth-av., Johnson & Green's Hair Factory—Corner Twenty-sixth and Seventh-av., northeast corner—Corner Twenty-seventh-st., and Broadway, marble saw mill. HENRY H. HOWARD, Chief Engineer New-York Fire Department.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Board of School Officers of the XIth Ward, at the Office of the Clerk of the Board of Education corner of Grand and Elm sts., for furnishing the new Primary School-house in 4th-st., near Avenue C, in said Ward, until Saturday, Oct. 24, at 12 o'clock at noon, in accordance with plans and specifications on file at the Clerk's Office aforesaid. The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals, if deemed for the public interest to do so. AARON B. ROLLINS, JOHN MASON, SAMUEL GILLIS, JAMES MARSHALL, GEORGE WHITE, School Officers of the XIth Ward.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT the Commissary General's Office in this City, corner of Elm and White streets, from this date up to the 24th of October inst., for a site for a State Arsenal, located on or between the Second and Ninth avenues, and between Fourteenth and Forty-second streets, which shall be two hundred feet front on the avenue and one hundred feet deep. Title must be unexceptionable, and terms cash on delivery of the deed. Proposals to be indorsed "Proposals for Site for State Arsenal." B. F. BRUCE, FRED'K TOWNSEND, J. HOBART WARD, Commissioners. NEW-YORK, Oct. 14, 1857.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURNITURE, in all colors and styles, Wholesale and Retail, At prices from $25 and upward. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., (old No. 25,) Four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—New and beautiful styles of enameled solid oak, and grained chamber furniture. Housekeepers in want of this cheap and fashionable style of bedroom furniture, will find an extensive assortment at H. F. FARRINGTON'S wareroom, No. 365 Canal-st., opposite Wooster-st., New-York.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—Removal of H. F. FARRINGTON'S furniture warerooms, from No. 46 and 48 Wooster-st. to 365 Canal-st., opposite Wooster, New-York.

SCHOOL FURNITURE OF THE LATEST style, manufactured at the oldest establishment in the State. R. PATON, No. 24 Grove-st., New-York. Circulars forwarded on application.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

HORSES FOR SALE.—A VERY SUPERIOR pony-built pacing horse, perfectly sound, gentle and fast under saddle or in harness. Also, a good pair of family carriage horses, with or without carriage. Inquire at No. 180 Front-st., New-York, or stable No. 112 Willow-st., Brooklyn, at 8 A. M. or 4 P. M.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—ALEXANDER DENNISTOUN, JOHN DENNISTOUN, WILLIAM WOOD, WILLIAM GOLDER, BENJAMIN F. BABSON, JOHN WALLACE WOOD, ALEXANDER [illegible] ROBERT DENNISTOUN, THOMAS BELLIS, JOHN CROSS BUCHANAN TULLIS, JAMES CAMPBELL, and WILLIAM CRAWFORD against C. D. DOLSEN and [illegible] DOLSEN doing business under the name and firm of C. D. DOLSEN & SON, J. C. FIRSTBLEIG [illegible] [illegible] MEYER.—To the defendants C. D. DOLSEN and [illegible] DOLSEN.—You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 50 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of two thousand dollars, with interest from the 28th day of August, 1857, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, August 31, 1857. FOSTER & THOMSON, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, No. 50 Wall-street, New-York. The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, the 25th day of September, 1857. FOSTER & THOMSON, Plaintiffs' Attorneys. s26-law6wTh*

SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—ANN DAVEY against JOHN DAVEY.—Summons.—To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office at No. 51 Liberty-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Sept. 1, 1857. JAMES W. WHITE, Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 51 Liberty-street. The said complaint in this action was this day filed in the said office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York.—Dated Sept. 3, 1857. JAMES W. WHITE, Plaintiff's Attorney. s10-law6wTh*

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF THE HUGUENOT BANK.—The undersigned hereby gives notice, that he has been appointed by the Supreme Court of this State, Receiver of the property of the HUGUENOT BANK, a banking institution heretofore doing business at New-Paltz, in the County of Ulster; and as such Receiver he hereby requires the creditors of said Bank or Association to exhibit and establish their respective accounts, claims and demands before him at the office of C. W. SWIFT, in the city of Poughkeepsie, within thirty days from the date hereof. And all persons indebted to the said Bank are hereby required to render to the undersigned at said office by the 15th day of October next, an account of all debts and sums of money owing by them respectively to the said Bank, and to pay the same; and all persons having in their possession any property or effects of the said Bank, are hereby required to deliver the same to the undersigned by the day last aforesaid, and all persons holding any open or subsisting contract of the said Bank are hereby required to present the same in writing and in detail to the undersigned at said office, on the said day of October next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon.—Dated Poughkeepsie, Sept. 10, 1857. JOHN S. ELEIGHT, Receiver of the Huguenot Bank.

SUPREME COURT.—THE BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK against THE MOUNT PLEASANT BANK, branch of the State Bank of Ohio.—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, which is filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, this day, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint, on the subscriber, at his office, No. 29 Wall-street, New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of fifteen hundred dollars, with interest from the [illegible] day of August, 1857, besides the costs of this action, and fees of protest.—Dated New-York, Sept. 23, 1857. WM. C. B. ENGLISH, Plaintiff's Attorney. o1-law6wTh* New-York City.

SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF ALBANY.—JACOB GROAT against PETER VAN LOON AND ALMEIDA M. VAN LOON his wife.—To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint of JACOB GROAT, the above-named plaintiff, which will be filed with the Clerk of the County of Albany, and to serve a copy of your answer on the subscribers, at their office, No. 74 State-street, in the city of Albany, N. Y., within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and if you fail to answer said complaint, as hereby required, the plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint. EDWARDS & STURTEVANT, Plff's Att'ys. The complaint in the above-entitled action was filed in the Clerk's Office of Albany County, in the city of Albany, on the 9th day of October, 1857. EDWARDS & STURTEVANT, Plaintiff's Attorneys. o15-law6wTh*

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—LEWIS S. DOD against HARRIET CLARK, otherwise called HARRIET DOD, and JOHN CLARK.—Summons for relief.—To the defendant, JOHN CLARK: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, on the 22d day of August, 1857, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 4 New-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Aug. 22, 1857. TOMLINSON, WALDEN & BRIGHAM, Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 4 New-st. au27-law13wTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE H. TUNISON, late of the City of New-York, builder, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his store, No. 131 Sixth-avenue, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of November next.—Dated New-York, May 21, 1857. GEORGE G. SMITH, Executor. my28-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ESTHER ROBINSON, late of the City of New-York, widow, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 19 William-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 2d day of November next.—Dated, New-York, April 29, 1857. ALANSON ROBINSON, Executor. ap30-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HORMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given according to law, to all persons having claims against JOSEPH W. BURDEN, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the executrix, at the residence of FRANCIS E. LORETT, No. 482 Grand-st., in the city of Brooklyn, on or before the 13th day of November next.—Dated May 6, 1857. MARIA BURDEN, Executrix. my7-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HORMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against NATHANIEL GARDINER, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the executors, at the office of JOHN B. GARDINER, No. 152 Joralemon-street, in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the 16th day of December next.—Dated June 10, 1857. JOHN B. GARDINER, WILLIAM H. GARDINER, Executors. je11-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HORMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against GUSTAV GRAHE, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the administrator, at his place of business, corner of Sands and Fulton streets, in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the 26th day of December next.—Dated June 25, 1857. SIGMUND ROSENBERG, Administrator. je25-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against AUGUSTUS F. KING, late of the City of New-York, counselor-at-law, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 167 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 11th day of January next.—Dated New-York, July 8, 1857. FREDERICK G. BURNHAM, Executor, No. 167 Broadway. jy9-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HORMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JOHN P. MEAD, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the administratrix, at her residence, corner of Bedford and Flushing avenues, in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the 15th day of January next.—Dated July 7, 1857. MARIA G. MEAD, Administratrix. jy9-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM WORAM, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 53 Bleecker-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of April next.—Dated New-York, Sept. 23, 1857. LEONARD W. KIP, Executor. s24-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ROBERT L. STEVENS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of CAMBRIDGE LIVINGSTON, No. [illegible] Wall-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the [illegible] of November next.—Dated New-York, May [illegible], 1857. EDWIN A. STEVENS, Executor, &c. my21-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SAMUEL R. PIERSON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office No. 189 East Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of March next.—Dated New-York, Aug. 26, 1857. JOHN H. LEVERIDGE, Executor. au27-law6mTh*

LAND WARRANTS.

LAND WARRANTS WANTED BY TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers, NO. 76 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK. Orders promptly supplied. Warrants always on hand.

U. S. PASSPORTS—INDISPENSABLE TO TRAVELERS—Issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public and Commissioner of all the States, No. [illegible] Wall-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. County Lands, Pensions, Extra Pay, &c., procured.

[COMMERCIAL] AFFAIRS.

[Continued from] Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange...Oct. 14.

[illegible]	100 Erie Railroad	9
[illegible]	Harlem Railroad	[illegible]
[illegible]	N. H. & Hart. R. R.	[illegible]
[illegible]	Mich. So. & N. I. R.	[illegible]
[illegible]	Reading Railroad	[illegible]
[illegible]	Panama R. R.	[illegible]
[illegible]	Galena & Chi. R. R.	[illegible]
[illegible]	Cleve. & Tol. R. R.	[illegible]
[illegible]	Chi. & R. I. R. R.	63½

AUCTION BOARD.

After the adjournment of the Board the following sales of stocks and bonds were made at auction by ADRIAN H. MULLER:

[illegible] Milwaukee R. R. 7s. Int. add. 64½
[illegible] Lacrosse and Milwaukee R. R. ... 5
[illegible] Fire Ins. Co. ... 108@110

Also, the following by C. DRAPER:

[illegible] ... Int. added 60
[illegible] ... Int. added 57
[illegible] Missouri 6s ... Int. added 60½
[illegible] Ohio 6s, 1860 ... Int. added 81
[illegible] Milwaukee and Horicon R. 8s. Int. added 18

Also, the following by ALBERT H. NICOLAY:

[illegible] Milwaukee & Horicon 8s., Int. ad. ... [illegible]
[illegible] Tennessee 6s., Int. ad. ... 64
[illegible] Milwaukee & Horicon 8s., Int. ad. ... 11
[illegible] Milwaukee & Horicon [illegible], Int. ad. ... 16½
[illegible] City 7 ₩ cent. Bonds, Int. ad. ... 83½
[illegible] Louisiana 6s., Int. ad. ... 73¼
[illegible] Kentucky 6s, [illegible] ... 72½@70
[illegible] ... 73@70
[illegible] Co. ... 100½
[illegible] Bank ... 49½
[illegible] wealth ... 60½
[illegible] New-York ... 90
[illegible] shares North [illegible] Bank ... 40@40½

SECOND BOARD.

[illegible]	45 Mich. So. & N. Ia. R.	11
[illegible]	10 Gal. & Chic. R. R.	63
[illegible]	10 Mich. Central R. R.	41
[illegible]	100 Erie Railroad	10½
[illegible]	100 do.	10½
[illegible]	200 Clev. & Tol. R. R.	24½
[illegible]	100 do.	[illegible]
[illegible]	300 do.	24⅝
[illegible]	10 Chic. & Rock Is. R.	64
[illegible]	5 do.	63
[illegible]	10 do.	63⅛
[illegible]	100 do. s3	63
[illegible]	10 Mil. & Miss. R. R.	17

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 14—P. M.

THE NEW ORDER OF BUSINESS through the Banks of the City of New-York, rendered necessary and convenient by the stoppage of Specie payments yesterday, was inaugurated this evening by the following proceedings. It will be seen that they recognize the notes of all the solvent banks of the City and State of New-York as part of the basis of what are to be known, in ordinary dealings, as *Current Funds*. These and the certified checks of the bank dealers, payable in Current Funds as well as Gold and Treasury drafts, at the option of the bank, holding either or all, will be employed in the adjustment of the daily balances [illegible] of the inter-exchanges through the Clearing-House. The Bank of America will continue to hold the key to the common vault in which the Specie of the Associated Banks is held, and represented by certificate, and the Metropolitan Bank, it is understood, will be made the common depository of the Country Bank Notes, belonging to the Association, and these also will be represented by certificates. The new arrangement will extend to all Country Bank paper secured at Albany, and to such registered notes of the old Safety Fund banks as the Committee of management on this subject—aided by the experience of the Metropolitan system—shall designate.

At a meeting of Bank officers held at the Clearing House on Wednesday (this) evening, Mr. HALSTEAD in the Chair, the following resolution was adopted without dissent:

Resolved, That we will take, AT PAR, notes of Banks in the State of New-York, secured in the Bank Department, at Albany, and also bills of such Safety Fund Banks as may be designated, from time to time, on deposits from our customers only, and in payments of notes due our Banks, respectively.

That we will receive, or pay balances, at the Clearing House, in such notes, the same being counted, enveloped, tied and sealed, with the amount certified on the parcel, whenever the sum shall exceed $1,000, provided the same be certified by an officer appointed by the Clearing House Association.

A Committee of three was appointed to arrange the details of the plan which is to go into operation immediately.

Under the circumstances in which the Banks are placed by the suspension of yesterday, the condition of the Money market, and the trade necessities of the country, the plan is not only the best for equalizing the New-York Currency, but appears admirable in its arrangement as equalizing the risk and burden of receiving, carrying and exchanging the country circulation among the City Banks. We have reason to believe that it was prompted mainly by a desire to afford the means to a gradual expansion of trade facilities to the country and to relief in the Money market here, in the least exceptionable form, while the City Banks are under suspension of Specie payments. The new order will further commend itself to popular satisfaction as the unanimous conclusion of the whole fifty Banks represented in the Clearing-House conference this evening. It insures also the integrity of the Clearing-House itself, which, it was early seen, after the occurrences of yesterday, would have a most difficult office to perform, unless some such plan was fallen upon to simplify the daily settlements in Current Funds.

The relief of the public anxiety on the important point of reducing to order and uniformity the new standard of currency, is not more prompt than the action of the Supreme Court Bench, to-day, in reference to the legal bearings of the suspension of specie payments; its penalties and consequences under the law and the Constitution. The proceeding was as follows:

At a meeting of Justices of the Supreme Court, held for the purpose of determining a uniform course of action among themselves—present, Justices Strong, Emott, Birdseye, Mitchell, Roosevelt, Davies, Clerke and Peabody, the following opinions were unanimously concurred in:

In all cases in which the act of 1847 is applicable it is deemed to supersede the provisions of the Revised Statutes—(1 R. S. 404, sections 47 and 50)—accordingly no creditor of a bank who may have relief under that act can have it under the Revised Statutes. That act gives the creditor a right to apply to a justice of the Supreme Court only after the expiration of ten days from the refusal of a bank to pay its debts or liabilities.

Even then a temporary and immediate injunction can be granted only if, in the opinion of the judge, it be expedient in order to prevent fraud or injustice. After both parties shall be heard before the judge, he is to determine whether the bank is clearly solvent or not.

A bank is clearly solvent which is clearly able to pay its debts, although it may have suspended specie payments for a time. In the case of the North American Trust and Banking Company this principle was held by the Supreme Court and Court of Appeals.

When a bank is clearly solvent, and its officers are acting in good faith, no receiver should be appointed.

[illegible] the act of 1849 does not apply, if the part of the [Revised] Statutes above referred to does apply, it [illegible] in the Supreme Court to grant an injunction [illegible].

That discretion is controlled by legal rules and the injunction should never be granted if the bank is clearly solvent. [illegible] ex parte order for an injunction should not be granted even after a suspension of specie payments, unless it satisfactorily appears to the Judge that it is necessary to prevent fraud and injustice.

The mere fact of suspension of specie payments—when it is general—is not of itself sufficient proof of fraud or injustice to authorize such injunction. As a general rule, it is not expedient to grant an injunction against a bank without previous notice.

It was also resolved that Justice Mitchell be requested to furnish a copy of these opinions to each of the Justices of the Supreme Court in the other Districts, with a request that they respectively communicate to him their views on the same points.

The effect of the suspension upon the exchanges was not fully seen to-day. The steamer's mail closed before twelve o'clock, and only a few transactions, and at very irregular terms, were made on London. We heard of a few thousand pounds at 106 ₩ cent. and of other quotations at 105@107, banking names. And a few produce bills, with the shipping documents attached, were done at par, but whether to carry out previous engagements or not, we could not ascertain. The relief to the market, however, is very decided, and the improvement in the rate of exchange is from the new order of confidence on the Street, *and not because of the appreciation of Gold*, as compared with Current Funds. Gold could not be sold to the Brokers better than from 1@2½ ₩ cent. premium, and there was only a limited market to supply Custom-House wants and a few of the banks that exhausted their supply before 3 o'clock yesterday. Several considerable parcels were returned on general deposit to the banks, free of premium. Most parties are disappointed at this indifference in the market. As in 1837, Gold went to 13 ₩ cent. premium immediately after the suspension. A close survey of all the circumstances attending the present case led us to anticipate yesterday that Gold would be worth in the market not exceeding 3 to 5 ₩ cent. The advice by telegraph that $1,250,000 is now at hand from California, and the general conviction to-day that the drain of the past few days on the Banks was from no popular attachment to Gold or a distrust in our New-York paper currency, but the sudden withdrawal of confidence and mercantile sympathy with the City Bank management, no doubt influenced the dullness of the market. And this will continue, unless the Southern Banks, particularly at New-Orleans, hold on to the Specie basis, and Gold be required for the purchase of Cotton, or the general adoption of the New-York State Currency, as bankable funds, should greatly enhance the value of foreign bills.

The domestic Exchanges will continue unsettled or immovable only a few days longer. On the near cities very little was done to-day. Philadelphia and Baltimore appreciated to 96@98. The Pennsylvania Legislature has afforded the relief asked for by the banks in that State. They have until the second Monday in April next to prepare for resumption. The act provides for weekly statements by the city banks of Philadelphia and Pittsburg, similar to the New-York practice. It also equalizes the currency of the State in all banking operations, and it requires the depositors to the credit of the Commonwealth to be made specie for the payment of the interest on the public debt. The telegraph announces a general suspension throughout New-England. The Albany *Evening Journal* thus reports the action in that city to-day:

The telegraph this morning announced the agreement of the New-York City Banks to suspend, one and all. A meeting of all the Bank officers here was held this morning, and it was unanimously resolved to suspend specie payments for the present, in consequence of the suspension of specie payment by the New-York Banks. A Committee of prominent Bank Presidents was appointed to wait on the Governor, to consult with him relative to convening the Legislature. The notes of all Banks in the State, in good credit, are taken on deposit and in payment of debts due the Banks here.

The Discount market, except in Bank, has not yet taken shape. There was not much prime paper offering to-day. The failures since Monday have fallen off, whether from actual relief, or by reason of temporary expedients to live over a few days in the hope of relief, it would be difficult to say. We are almost sure, however, that several impending heavy failures have been thus far averted. The cessation of such disasters for a few days more will, from the present opinion among the discount brokers, bring down the rates on good paper very materially. The sense of relief from panic, if not from dear money, is quite general. The Sub-Treasury balance is down to $5,751,857. The reduction would have been greater thus far in the week but for the withholding of several large drafts by the Savings Banks. As these institutions resolved this morning to pay only in City Bank notes hereafter, they will probably now reinvest the proceeds of United States Stocks in other securities.

The Ocean Bank is doing business as usual, the same as the other Banks of this City.

New-York State Currency at par was promptly arranged for by the American Exchange Bank early this morning, and on conference with the Metropolitan, a similar plan was adopted by that Bank. The announcements made were as follows. Of course they are superseded by the general order of the Associated Banks, adopted at a subsequent hour, to take effect to-morrow with all the Banks, except the Chemical, not represented at the meeting of the Association this evening:

THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, }
NEW-YORK, Oct. 14, 1857. }

This bank will receive on deposit, at par, notes of solvent banks in the State of New-York secured at the Banking Department of this State, and also bills of such safety-fund banks as may be designated by this bank; and will pay checks against such deposits, drawn "payable in New-York State currency."

R. S. OAKLEY, Cashier.

METROPOLITAN BANK.—This bank will receive on deposit, at par, notes of banks in the State of New-York secured in the Banking Department of this State; and also the *bills of such safety-fund banks* as may be designated; and will pay checks drawn against such deposits in similar currency.

G. J. SENEY, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 14, 1857.

The order of the Bank of Commerce is as follows:

BANK OF COMMERCE, }
NEW-YORK, Oct. 14, 1857. }

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Institution, this day, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Bank of Commerce, in New-York, having been forced, in common with the other City Banks, into a temporary suspension of specie payments, will hereafter and until further notice, receive in payment and on deposit the Notes and Certified Checks of other Banks in good standing, circulating as Current Funds, and will pay Checks of depositors in similar currency, and that notice thereof be given to its dealers.

Resolved, That until the resumption of specie payments on all its engagements, this Bank will receive specie on special account in deposit, and will repay the same on demand to the depositors on their checks, drawn payable in coin.

JOHN A. STEVENS, President.
HENRY F. VAIL, Cashier.

The Bank of Commerce yesterday seemed unmolested by the run, and was so reported in our notice of the Wall-street scene. But we hear to-day that the quiet draughts made upon the Specie reserve of the Bank amounted to about $400,000. *This reduced the sum left belonging to the bank* below $300,000. There appeared to be little or no run on the Corn Exchange Bank; yet we hear the amount drawn out before 2 o'clock was $100,000. The old Fulton Bank did not stop before 2 o'clock, as rumored in the Street. The Bank of the State, and Republic, were run pretty low before the closing hour. There was a hot pursuit after the Gold in the Metropolitan and American Exchange, an idea obtaining that they were weakened by the country bank redemptions. But both held out, and the American Exchange, on the show of figures in the evening conference, had about $400,000 left.

The session of the Stock Exchange opened this morning with the adoption of an order, conformable to the change of currency standard, that all contracts may be settled between the Brokers with certified checks on any of the Associated Banks in the Clearing-House. The signs of improvement in the market noticed yesterday afternoon—*after it became inevitable that the stoppage of specie payments would be made general*—were renewed, and before the close of the day quite a buoyant feeling obtained toward the list generally, with the exception of the City Bank shares, which are wholly unsettled by the event of yesterday, and the resolution entered upon to suspend dividends as well as cash payments. We cannot better describe the market or the degree of recovery from the late sacrifices made at the Board than by the following:

COURSE OF STOCKS SINCE AUG. 22.

	Aug. 22.	Lowest since.	Oct. 13.	Oct. 14.
New-York Central	77¾	50	56	60¼@61½
Galena	80½	52	55	62 @64½
Rock Island	90½	53	56	63 @64
Delaware	115	77½	78	80 @81
Panama	90	60	65	65 @67
Reading	67⅛	24	33	35 @36
N. Y. State Sixes	112	90	90	90
Missouris	76	56	60½	66 @67
Virginias	90½	56½	57	60 @61
Ill. Cen. Bonds	98¾	50	51	54 @60
Eries, 1883	60	50	50	50
Erie Shares	28½	7	8	11

The Chemical Bank attempted to-day to continue the exclusive Specie standard. The Bank is in the Clearing-House, and was represented last evening when the resolution to suspend specie payments was made unanimous. On learning this morning that the arrangement of the Association was not to be kept unanimous, the City depository, the Shoe and Leather Bank, resumed payments in Specie, until remonstrated with by five of the Wall-street bank officers in the Clearing-House, when the President, Mr. STOUT, who is the City Chamberlain, agreed to desist, provided the example of the Chemical was not to be followed at the caprice of any other banks. As a City official, he felt bound and announced his readiness to pay specie, if the new arrangement was not to be made general, and kept in good faith. The Chemical is a small concern of $300,000 capital, with a small but wealthy proprietary, who have always managed their affairs among themselves and by themselves in their own way. The prudence of that way, no one can question, nor do we suppose the managers are ambitious of making their snug little shop the rule instead of the exception, in the new order of things. The New-York State Currency having been adopted this evening as the standard of business in common with City Bank Notes, the Chemical will probably, withdraw from the Association to-morrow.

The most remarkable feature in the bank run in Wall-street yesterday was that the old Bank of New-York should be the first to give way. This announcement alone would have rendered a continuance of payment by the other banks, another day, impossible. The Bank exhausted its specie, but had $4,055,000 resources against $1,478,000 deposits and circulation left. Included in the former are State Stocks at Albany to the value of $380,196. The Bank goes on as usual to-day. The liquidation of deposits in a few weeks is over 50 ₩ cent. of the amount due to dealers in August.

The telegraph from Boston yesterday and to-day announces the suspension of the well-known houses of FRANCIS SKINNER & Co. and LITTLE, ALDEN & Co., who have branch establishments in this City. It is possible the report as to the last named house is premature. A case of that kind occurred in a private telegraph dispatch from Philadelphia, announcing the stoppage of Mr. ROBERT EWING, merchant of that city, who, we are glad to know, from direct authority, has *not* failed.

The notes of the Briggs Bank at Clyde in this State, and of the Worthington Bank in Otsego County, are restored to currency in this City.

The earnings of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company, for September, were as follows, viz.:

From Freight	$77,690 91
From Passengers	96,150 83
From Mail	4,482 29
From Miscellaneous	67 24
Total	$178,391 27
Earnings for September, 1856, were	172,155 50

Telegraphic Reports of the Financial Troubles—Bank Suspensions, Failures, &c.

SUSPENSION OF THE BOSTON BANKS—OTHER MASSACHUSETTS BANKS—FAILURES AT THE EAST.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Oct. 14—10 A. M.

The representatives of the Associated Banks of Boston met at the Clearing-House at 8¾ o'clock this morning. FRANKLIN HAVEN, of the Merchants' Bank, and President of the Association, was called to the chair. WM. THOMAS, of the Webster Bank, was chosen Secretary.

Remarks were made by WALDO FLINT, of the Eagle Bank; by THOMAS LAMB, of the New-England Bank; by C. W. CARTWRIGHT, of the City Bank, and by ALPHEUS HARDY, of the Granite Bank.

Under the present excited state of public feeling, and the embarrassment produced by the suspension of the New-York City Banks, the Boston Banks being unable to draw their balances from them in coin, and being subject to drafts from the New-York Banks for coin, it was deemed advisable to suspend specie payment for the present.

Another meeting will be held at the Clearing-House at 12 o'clock, to take into consideration the expediency of paying specie for small bills.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Oct. 14—12¾ P. M.

The Massachusetts Bank continues to pay specie.

The Bank meeting to consult upon redeeming small notes with specie will not take place until 1 o'clock.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Oct. 14—8 P. M.

The Bank Presidents at their meeting this afternoon adopted the following preamble and resolutions:

In considering the course taken by the Banks this morning in suspending specie payments, we are led to the conclusion that it was not a matter of mere expediency growing out of the fact that the Banks of New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and other important cities had set them the example, but a measure of irresistible necessity—a necessity imposed on them not merely or principally on their own account, but most especially for the protection of their numerous debtors. It is obvious that the Banks could not continue specie payments without calling on their debtors to pay in specie, and although the great mass of them are in possession of a large property, their inability to pay in specie is certain, and an attempt to enforce it would end in ruin. In their fall all the laboring classes of the community must be involved. They would be thrown out of employment and their families thrown out of daily bread. It is to avert these consequences that these measures have been adopted.

The Committee recommend, therefore, the adoption of the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the present system of daily settlement between the Banks in the Clearing-House shall be continued under such modifications as the Clearing-House Committee shall deem advisable.

Resolved, That there shall be a return to specie payment at as early a period as possible.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted.

There will be another meeting of the Banks to-*morrow morning, at 9 o'clock, to discuss some of the* minor details of the present financial policy.

The announcement of the decision of the Boston Banks to suspend specie payments was well received on 'Change, *the measure in view of the circumstances* being deemed advisable.

The news spread with great rapidity throughout the city, but did not cause as much excitement as was anticipated. Lower prices ruled at the Stock Board, and the market was quite unsettled. It is probable that the suspension will extend throughout New-England with few exceptions.

The Banks of New-Bedford, Fairhaven, Worcester and other principal towns have suspended.

At Nantucket and Lowell the Banks continued to pay specie through the day.

At Portland the Bank Directors met early in the day and voted to suspend.

At Concord, N. H., the Banks have not suspended.

At Manchester, N. H., the Banks have suspended.

The crisis appears to have been met everywhere to-day with entire philosophy, and with no exhibition *of excitement.*

The Boston Banks will pay their balances at the Clearing-House in specie as usual, so that the suspension merely amounts to the suspension of paying out gold over their counters.

The Bank suspension creates very little excitement.

The Massachusetts Bank, the only one refusing to join in the suspension, declares its intention to continue specie payments permanently.

The Pacific Mills Corporation at Lawrence, of which J. WILEY EDMANDS, of this city, is Treasurer, is reported suspended. Messrs. LITTLE, ALDEN & Co., large dry goods importers, are also reported suspended.

A published card of Messrs. J. G. HOWE & Co., proposing to their creditors a renewal of their paper for six months, as it matures, has met with a liberal response. Their notes and acceptances, to a large amount, have already been sent in for renewal. From the extended connection of this firm with manufacturing interests, its suspension would throw out of employment nearly a thousand persons.

F. SKINNER & Co. publish a card in the evening papers, calling upon their creditors to have their paper renewed for six months from its maturity, receiving interest for the extension in advance. The assets of the firm exceed their liabilities by more than $1,000,000.

LAWRENCE, Mass., Wednesday, Oct. 14.

The Banks of this city, and also those in Methuen, suspended to-day.

The Pacific Corporation was unable to pay off their hands.

BANGOR, Me., Wednesday, Oct. 14.

At a meeting of Bank Directors held here this afternoon, it was voted to suspend specie payment during the present crisis. Resolutions were also passed expressing confidence in the Suffolk Bank system, and refusing to take bills not redeemed in Boston.

SUSPENSION OF THE PORTLAND BANKS.

PORTLAND, Me., Wednesday, Oct. 14.

All our city Banks suspended specie payment to-day.

BANK SUSPENSIONS IN HARTFORD, CONN.

HARTFORD, Wednesday, Oct. 14.

At a meeting of Bank officers this morning, it was voted that the Hartford, Phœnix, City, State, and Farmers' Banks suspend specie payments.

The Connecticut River Bank has not suspended. There is no excitement.

REDEMPTION OF THE UNITED STATES STOCKS.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Oct 14.

The entire amount of United States Stocks redeemed to-day was $142,000, of which one-third went to Virginia, and nearly all the rest to New-York. After to-day no further purchases will be made for the present. Official notice has been given to this effect.

GENERAL BANK SUSPENSION IN ALBANY.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Oct. 14.

At a meeting of the officers of our Banks, held this morning, it was decided that the action of the New-York Banks has made it necessary for the Banks of this city to suspend to-day. They have also passed a resolution to take the notes of all the country Banks at par.

THE COMMITTEE OF THE NEW-YORK CITY BANKS AT ALBANY, &C.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Oct. 14.

The Committee from the New-York City Banks, with a similar Committee from the Albany Banks, met at the Executive Chamber at 7 o'clock this evening, and are at this hour (10 P. M.) in conference with the Executive. It is believed that the Governor will give his decision to-morrow morning, in accordance with the demands of the Committees.

GENERAL BANK SUSPENSION IN TROY.

Troy, Wednesday, Oct. 14.

Under the advices from New-York this morning all our city Banks (seven in number) suspended specie payment. They are open, however, and doing business as usual.

MEETING AT SYRACUSE IN REGARD TO THE PRESENT CRISIS.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Wednesday, Oct. 14.

A large and spirited meeting of the business men and other citizens of this city was held here this evening. Resolutions were passed approving the suspension of specie payments by the Banks; pledging themselves to receive and to give currency to the bills of sound State Banks for the sake of the business interests of the country, and joining in the request to the Governor to convene the Legislature for the purpose of taking such action for relief as the exigencies of the case may require.

THE SCHENECTADY BANKS.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Wednesday, Oct. 14.

The Banks in this city continue to pay specie on all calls made upon them to do so.

THE BANKS IN BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Wednesday, Oct. 14.

The Bank Presidents held a meeting this morning to decide upon the best course for them to pursue, in view of the general suspension of the Banks of the State. The meeting was inharmonious, and adjourned till evening. It is thought that the result of this afternoon's meeting will be the suspension of all the banks here.

BUFFALO, Wednesday, Oct. 14—7 P. M.

Nothing was done at the adjourned meeting of the Bank Presidents this afternoon. All the Banks in the city, with the exception of the Manufacturers' and Traders, have suspended specie payments.

PRATT & Co., a large hardware house, temporarily suspended to-day.

THE BANK OF COMMERCE OF PUTNAM COUNTY.

CARMEL, Wednesday, Oct. 14.

The notes of the Bank of Commerce, of Putnam County, reported as thrown out will be redeemed as usual.

MONETARY AFFAIRS IN DETROIT.

DETROIT, Wednesday, Oct. 14.

In consequence of the suspension in the East, the Michigan Insurance Company's Bank in this city discontinued specie payments this morning; otherwise its business will go on as usual. The action of the Bank is almost unanimously approved.

A meeting of the citizens, to consider monetary affairs, will be held this afternoon in the City Hall.

SUSPENSION OF THE TRENTON BANKS.

TRENTON, N. J., Wednesday, Oct. 14.

The Trenton Banks suspended specie payment this morning. There was no run upon them. They were never in better condition, and self-defence, and the New-York Bank suspensions, are the reasons for this action.

The suspension of the Banks produced no excitement here, and there is a favorable feeling towards the Banks. They accommodate the public with specie for change. There is some talk about convening the Legislature to repeal or modify the stringent law against Bank suspensions.

THE PETERSBURG (VA.) BANKS.

PETERSBURG, Va., Wednesday, Oct. 14.

The branch Farmers' Bank of Petersburg suspended specie payment to-day. The Virginia and Exchange Banks are still paying specie.

BANK FAILURE AND MEETING OF MERCHANTS IN NEW-ORLEANS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Oct. 13.

The Louisville Central Bank has closed its doors. It was a small affair.

There will be a meeting of merchants in this city this evening.

Messrs. J. L. JOHNSON & Co., grocers in this city, have failed.

There are no other failures here to-day.

The suspension of the New-York City Banks caused an uneasy feeling.

BANK SUSPENSION IN AUGUSTA.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Wednesday, Oct. 14.

The Railroad Bank in this city has suspended.

The Suspension—Wanted a National Bank.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: The general crash among our Banks shows that our merchants have at last put in operation their decision of last week: to demand once more an increase in the amount of discounts, and if refused, and if Tuesday's statement of the condition of our City *Banks proved to be no better than last week*, to draw out all deposits and use their own money for the relief of suspended manufactories, for the hastening to the seaboard the vast amount of grain and provisions now at the West waiting for purchasers; and for the business community generally as far as practicable. Had this been done two weeks ago, my belief is that the Banks would have discounted largely and thus have prevented the present disgrace of our City, and the mortification and humiliation of even a suspension of the majority of our business men.

No doubt the present general suspension will prove a great relief, for the Banks surely cannot now use their former paltry excuse for not discounting—that their bills would be immediately returned and gold demanded for their redemption—but will be willing to discount freely, issuing their bills in quantities sufficient for the necessities of the business community, without having constantly before their eyes the bugbear of specie redemption. In this way we could gradually regain the confidence and prosperity so lamentably lost. I believe, too, that our business men should insist on the Banks receiving at par, for a specified time, all bills of the solvent Banks of this State. They are just as good and just as amply secured. Had they done this before, and adopted the course pursued by the Albany Bank officers, this disgraceful panic would now have been over.

Then, Mr. Editor, when the machinery of business begins to work a little more smoothly, let our business men commence forthwith the work of reestablishing a United States Bank; giving us a legalized currency at par all over the country, based upon specie deposits; the same specie now stowed away and lying idle in the sub-treasury. Had we such a currency, amounting to say twenty millions of dollars, how long think you would we have had such inability to make exchanges, and how long would the grain and provisions of the West remain stored, as not? I say not an hour, and this senseless panic would have been forgotten in a week, and our merchant-princes, our large manufacturers, our bankers and business men generally, would not then have to mourn as now over their blighted hopes, their ruined fortunes, and above all, their tarnished name, and the poor—God help them—the want of work to procure bread for their starving families. The sooner the United States Bank is established the sooner we will have a firm and substantial bulwark against such ridiculous panics that have disgraced our country for the last few weeks.

N. R. S.,
An old Bank-clerk.

A Country View of the Panic.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

That we are truly in the midst of a real panic—a severe money crisis—few if any will doubt. But there are those, even in the rural districts, who do very much doubt the necessity of having one, not being as well versed in the *modus operandi* of getting up a panic. No country folks were so foolish as to suppose that panics and money pressures generally took place in the absence of money,—want of productions to produce money. But it seems we are having a real panic in the very face of a bountiful harvest—enough and to spare of all kinds. Who for years has known a more bountiful average production? The West is full of wheat, barley, corn, butter, cheese, &c., and with all these at home she is nearly bankrupt. Now why such a state of things? There are many causes, and the country folks attribute the main cause to be chargeable on New-York City. The stock-gamblers sounded the first note. The money-shavers chimed in. They probably could not make as good drives in times of prosperity; so they must needs trouble the waters a little—have a little one-horse panic—make a little more money on the decline of stocks, calculating, undoubtedly, to hold up after a little, and have another streak of good times. But they have helped set a ball in motion which is not so easily stopped. So they went to work in earnest, contracted a fearful amount in a very short time. All this is done at a time when the West needed resources to help her pour her treasure, her golden harvest, into the Empire City, pay her debts, help enrich New-York. But money must be had to start these products. The New-York Banks can render no assistance, furnish no means. The country Banks can do nothing because the New-York Banks are taking care of them. Never have the country Banks been more sorely, grievously pressed. Why all this? The sober second thought of all who suffer will answer in tones of thunder. There has been no real cause for all this panic, general distrust and unexampled derangement in money matters. Business men, aside from money-shavers, stock-gamblers and financiers, would as soon have looked for a thunder-storm without a cloud, as for a panic with as little cause.

I really commend the course of the TIMES. It has from the onset, from the very commencement, counseled, advised, talked for the better, pointed to the bright side; mainly sought to have people act rational, have confidence, avert a panic, but all seemingly to little purpose. A panic must be had. We have got one; and now for getting rid of it. To do this, Banks, capitalists, all who can, must aid in the matter—must have confidence—or all go by the board.

A COUNTRY MERCHANT.

A Doctor's Prescription.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It being the order of the day to give opinions and advice gratis, and as we are inundated with Doctors of our currency system, why should not I try my hand?

My plan is like this, or rather my suggestion is, to have a law requiring the same security for the circulation as at present, but instead of the whole issue of bills being due on demand, let only 20 per cent. of the whole amount be due on demand, and 20 per cent. of the whole amount of capital be kept at all times in the vaults of the bank, the remaining 60 per cent. due in four, eight and twelve months, with interest at the rate of three per cent. per annum.

Let it be optional with the bank to pay any depositor one-fourth bills, due on demand, (for which he may instantly demand specie,) and the other three-fourths in the notes of four, eight and twelve months, in equal amounts, and any debtor to any bank may pay his indebtedness to the bank in like manner; that is to say one-fourth specie or bills on said bank, due at the time, and three-fourths in bills of said bank, of four, eight and twelve months, in like equal amounts.

If we are to have a paper or credit currency, why not secure the banks and the people from the destruction of panics.

There is a screw loose somewhere; let us try and find it out.

A DOCTOR FROM NYACK.

GREENWICH, Wednesday, Oct. 14, 1857.

The New-York County Bank.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: In your morning issue of this date there appeared in your money article, among a list of Bank suspensions, the New-York County Bank as having closed its doors early in the forenoon.

Such was not the case, as all checks and bills were paid in specie until long after 3 P. M.

Yours, C. H. L.

Country View of the Action of the City Banks.

From the Albany Atlas and Argus.

The want of concert on the part of the New-York City Banks, their hurried scramble for specie, and the impetuous rivalry of each, are illustrated in an anecdote which we find in the Essays of FONBLANQUE:

"*The monkeys in Exeter* 'Change used to be confined in a line of narrow cages, each of which had a pan in the centre of its front for the tenant's food. Chancing to be present one evening at supper-time, we observed that when all the monkeys were supplied with their messes, scarcely any one of them ate out of their own pan. Each thrust his arms through the bars and robbed his right or left hand neighbor. Half of what was so seized was spilt and lost in the conveyance; and while one monkey was so unfortunately engaged in plundering, his own pan was exposed to similar depredations. The mingled knavery and absurdity was shockingly human."

The great Moguls of Wall-street are the monkeys of this illustration (pardon us the profanation!) and the messes before them are the specie of the community. There was enough for all, if each had decently taken his turn, and devoured only his share. But—such is the impunity of simious and of human nature—each forgot his own mess, to grab at his neighbors'. Each thrust his eager claws into the next plate, clapper-clawed each other, jabbered in indistinct rage, and ended by upsetting the dishes of every one of them!

Through the redeeming agencies and the Clearing-House, the banks ran each other and ran down the country banks; and after inflicting much injury, ended by ruining half their customers and bankrupting themselves!

We believe that if they had not been panic-stricken, *if they had coöperated with the country banks to sustain the general circulation founded upon State stocks*, if they *had combined to bring forward the crop of the West*, instead of producing a state of affairs that threatens famine on the seaboard and a glut and a rot in the interior, half the burden of this calamity would have been averted.

But the magnates of Wall-street, like the monkeys of Exeter 'Change, have sometimes more eagerness of appetite than good reason, more rapacity than discretion, more of panic fear than prudence, and in grasping at a good, they sometimes overreach themselves, and destroy the very wealth they seek to monopolize.

Governor King and an Extra Session.

From the Albany Atlas and Argus.

We understand that deputations from New-York City and from other parts of the State have waited upon Governor KING, urging upon him to convoke the Legislature in extraordinary session for the purpose of sustaining in their course, the banks which have suspended or are about to suspend, or at least, of alleviating the penalties imposed by existing laws.

We do not learn that the Governor was prepared to reply to these representatives.

The power of the Legislature has never been exercised for the legalization of a suspension. All that was done in 1837 was to leave the creditors of the banks to remedies by suits at law, as in the case of individuals, and to repeal for the time the *clauses* in the Bank law forfeiting charters and making summary provision for closing the institutions and dividing their assets.

Every bill-holder had a right to demand specie for the bills of the banks, and every depositor for deposits—and if refused, to sue for and collect the same by execution. *But the forbearance of the public to proceed to these remedies was universal.* The banks protected themselves against suits by depositors, by inserting in the banks books of their customers, the clause, "payable in the currency of this State,"—thus holding the funds of their creditors as a special deposit.

The bill-holders had their unimpaired [illegible]; and a few lawyers commenced suits [illegible] which when the sum was above $50 [illegible]. Such suits, however, were exceptional and [illegible] the disposition of the public mind was to forbear.

The question before the Governor, we understand, is whether to call an extra session at once [illegible] await a further and more general suspension.

It is difficult to say in which way the Legislature could come to the relief of the community; [illegible] advisers of the Executive are of course [illegible] indicate the mode and manner in which the [illegible] and the people are to be benefitted.

Money Affairs in other Quarters.

From the Charleston Standard.

We have little question that the Bank [illegible] State could have avoided the necessity of [suspending] specie payment, if it had been thought proper [illegible] the sacrifices necessary to that object. It [illegible] true, as will appear from the last bank statement [published], a circulation amounting to $1,163,317, but [illegible] consisting to a considerable extent of small bills, [illegible] not likely to come in rapidly. There was also a [feel]ing of confidence in the stability of this institution which would have kept the bills in extensive circulation; but it had, besides $120,469 in specie, [illegible] in domestic exchange, $446,000 in bonds—the most of them of the State of South Carolina—[illegible] in stock, besides a credit in England, the amount of which is not known. These could have been sold at a heavy sacrifice, perhaps, but for a sum doubtless sufficient to meet the exigencies of the occasion; and by sacrificing this property, and inexorably enforcing payment in full from the debtors to the Bank, it is not [illegible] to be doubted but that the Bank could have sustained itself. The course, however, would have been serious to the interests of the community and [illegible], and from the lights that are before us we are inclined to commend the direction [illegible] the course that they have seen proper to pursue.

From the Providence Journal.

The sacrifices which men are making to [maintain] their credit in these days of disaster and ruin, may well be called heroic. Men who see values [illegible] all around them, and the hard earnings of years of toil and sagacious enterprise swept away in an hour, still throw down their treasures before the [illegible] Juggernaut that crushes everything in its path. It is stated that the great house of GARNER & Co. offered a bonus of half a million of dollars for the assistance necessary to enable them to meet, at maturity, the engagements which they have been obliged to postpone. J. W. CORLIES & Co., it is said, offered 100 ₩ cent. premium for the discount of sufficient trade paper to carry them through. Had the banks of New-York, whose position places them unfortunately at the head of the national finances, been managed by men capable of estimating their responsibilities and the consequences of their conduct, these failures of solvent men would not have been permitted. *There never was a better illustration of the need of brains and nerve, as well as* capital, to the successful management of banking. It shows the need of some *head* to our financial concerns—of some system; even a bad system is better than none. There should be some definite plan to which merchants might look, and on the continuance of which they might rely. They should know that when the banks expand largely, and encourage the merchants to contract large obligations, they have some other purpose than to contract violently when those obligations are maturing, and to break the men whose failure will impair their own capitals.

It may be said that it is very easy at a distance, and without any responsibility, to criticise the conduct of the men who have the banks of New-York upon their hands; and if the views which we express did not coincide with those of the men who are on the spot, and who are in a position to form an intelligent and a disinterested opinion upon the matter, we should have less confidence in them; but the opinion of the best financiers in New-York is, that *the banks are largely responsible for the present panic*, and that the men who should have arrested it, and showed an example of confidence in the value of property, and in its claims upon credit, were the first to join in the fright, and to spread the alarm.

From the New-Orleans Delta.

There has been very little done in Exchange to-day. Sterling clear bills seek buyers at 98@100. Bills with shipping documents are not looked at, even at the low figures of 93@95. Francs are no where—5.75@5.80 are the ruling figures. Northern funds at sight are scarce. The Banks, or some of them, draw checks in small amounts at 1¼@1½ premium. At these figures it is impossible for them to retain their specie. Sixty days sight on New-York rules at [illegible] ₩ cent. discount, and even 5 ₩ cent. Are there any parties who can sustain this great difference? There has been no short sight offering on the streets. It is readily taken at from ½@¾ premium, and even 1 ₩ cent. premium.

From the Chicago Times.

The Illinois Central Railroad was never in a more prosperous condition. Up to last night, every man in its employ, throughout the entire State, was paid in full. All its debt accrued in its ordinary expenses, such as are settled regularly on the 10th of each month, have this month been anticipated, and were discharged during the last week. Last night, the Treasurer of the Road in this city, had over [illegible] thousand dollars in Western currency in his [illegible] and this did not include the money in the hands of paymasters along the Road, nor the amounts of receipts in the hands of ticket agents, freight [agents], &c., throughout the State. It may not be [illegible] to say, that last night the officers of the Road [in this] State, had at least $100,000 of currency [in their] hands, after paying its entire expenses [illegible] a dollar of this is available for [illegible].

As an evidence of the prosperity of the Road, we give an abstract of its earnings during the month of September, 1857:

TRAFFIC DEPARTMENT.

Receipts from Passengers	$114,143 [illegible]
Receipts from Freights	187,[illegible]
Receipts from Mails	[illegible]
Receipts from Rent of Road	[illegible]
Receipts from other sources	[illegible]
Total earnings in month of September	[illegible]
Total earnings since Jan. 1, 1857	$1,[illegible]
Total earnings in 1856, up to Oct. 1	1,[illegible]

LAND DEPARTMENT.

Acres construction lands sold	[illegible]	for	[illegible]
Acres interest fund lands sold	[illegible]	for	[illegible]
Acres free lands sold	2,[illegible]	for	[illegible]
Total sales during the month	31,[illegible]	for	[illegible]
To which add town lot sales			[illegible]
Total of all			[illegible]
Acres sold since Jan. 1, 1857	[illegible]	for	[illegible]
Acres sold previously	886,211.01	for	[illegible]
Total	1,[illegible]	for	[illegible]

These figures show a prosperity unequaled by that of any other railroad in the North and West.

The cause of the protest yesterday of the paper in New-York was temporary, as the Western currency was unavailable in New-York, no matter how good it might be here. So the English exchange was valueless in New-York for the immediate wants of the Company.

Clearing-House Settlements.

From the Commercial Advertiser.

We are told now "that the contraction must continue, as the banks will require balances between themselves to be settled in specie."

How can they expect that, when they do not pay to the public? There has been already too much contraction, and more will only add to the suspended debt of the banks. How much better, until affairs improve, for the banks to *receive from each other their bills receivable in settlement*, less interest. Merchants can hardly expect the banks to expand; still less can the banks expect their dealers to pay up notes given for merchandise, and at the same time pay up the discount line, over 10 per cent. every sixty days.

FRONT-STREET.

From the Evening Post.

The continuance of coin settlements at the Clearing-House is not likely to operate impartially on all the Banks.

The practical result will be to accumulate coin in the vaults of the strongest, while the others will be more and more constrained in their loans to dealers.

The question is asked, "On what grounds shall there be a specie obligation between the banks themselves, and not between them and the public?"

The Merchants' Bank gained in the exchanges this morning, nearly $460,000 of coin from the other banks.

It is obvious that the dealers of all the [weaker in]stitutions will be the chief sufferers by [illegible]. They will find their discount lines [illegible] arbitrary necessity, even, than before the [illegible] for they have suffered from the withdrawal [of de]posits which will not, under present circumstances, find their way back to them.

Markets by Telegraph.

OSWEGO, Wednesday, Oct. 14—[illegible]

FLOUR unchanged. WHEAT very [illegible] of Michigan was offered at 75c. [illegible] CORN a shade lower; sales [illegible] *Lake Imports to-day*—3,000 bush. [illegible] *Canal Exports*—3,700 bbls. Flour, 12,000 bush. [illegible] 4,600 bush. Corn.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Oct. 14—[illegible]

FLOUR—Sales limited, at unchanged [prices]. CORN held higher, without sales of [illegible] bushels Western Mixed sold at Oswego, [illegible] in railroad parcels. WHEAT—No sales. [illegible] Sales 114 bbls. S. P. at 31c.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, [illegible]

COTTON still rules in favor of the buyer; [sales] to-day 3,000 bales. Quotations for Middling [illegible] 10c. Stock at this port, 100,000 bales. [illegible] day 5,300 bales. FLOUR steady at $5 50. [illegible] at 17½c. *Freights*—Cotton to Liverpool [illegible]; to Havre 1d. Exchange flat.

SALES OF STOCKS AT PHILADELPHIA.—[illegible] *First Board*—$600 City 6s, 85; $2,000 Pennsylvania 5s, 83; $2,000 N. Pennsylvania Railroad 6s, [illegible]; City Railroad 6s, 85; $600 Schuylkill Navigation 6s, [illegible] 51; 9 Pennsylvania Railroad, 32½; 4 do. [illegible]; 10 Long Island Railroad, 11½; 50 do. 11½; 25 North Central [illegible] ferred, 38.

Closing Prices—United States 6s, [illegible]; Philadelphia 6s, [illegible]; Philadelphia Railroad, [illegible]; Philadelphia 6s, new [illegible]; Pennsylvania 5s, [illegible]; Reading Railroad, [illegible]; Reading Railroad Bonds, [illegible]; Reading Railroad Mortgage 6s, [illegible]; Pennsylvania Railroad, [illegible]; Morris Canal, Consolidated, [illegible]; Schuylkill Navigation, [illegible]; Schuylkill Navigation Stock, [illegible]; Schuylkill Navigation Preferred, [illegible]; Williamsport and Elmira Railroad, [illegible]; Williamsport and Elmira Railroad 7s, 1st mortgage, [illegible]; Williamsport and Elmira Railroad 7s, [illegible]; Long Island, [illegible]; Vicksburg Railroad, [illegible]; Girard Bank, [illegible]; Lehigh Zinc, [illegible]; Union Canal, [illegible]; New-Creek, [illegible]; Catawissa Railroad, [illegible].